

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

SALT: 'further progress'

The stakes are so high for people everywhere that the slightest hint of a breakthrough in nuclear arms control calls for the thoughtful and fervent support of persons both near to and far from the complex realm of SALT. Nothing now should be allowed to spoil this week's favorable new breeze behind the return of U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke to meet with Soviet counterparts in Geneva.

The cautious optimism felt in Washington and the United Nations was exemplified by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's statement after a sudden meeting at the White House that "some further progress" has been made. This followed previous announcements by the U.S. and Russia that each would abide by the terms of the present SALT agreement after its official termination this week. And Mr. Gromyko's statement of "firm intention" to work toward a second agreement, echoed by the Carter administration, also followed his UN speech expressing Soviet eagerness for undelayed completion of a SALT II agreement.

It is true that Mr. Gromyko's speech included criticism of the United States for "seconding" and for hampering SALT with its position on cruise missiles and talk of developing a neutron bomb. But he was conciliatory in his hopes for a return to a better sense of détente.

From remarks by UN Ambassador Young later in the day, it seemed clear that the U.S. did not intend to resume what Mr. Gromyko called sermonizing. Mr. Young said that, "once you've made your point," as on human rights, it is appropriate to "let up" and await results. "I think the Soviet Union gets our point," he

said.

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Israeli concession?

In their determined effort to get the Mideast conference resumed, American officials are trying to woo American opinion by appealing for the opening of the conference. President Sadat has gone further than ever before in reaffirming Egypt's willingness to live in peace with Israel. And Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has tried to sound as conciliatory as possible about Washington's latest Geneva proposal. Only the PLO Palestinians have repeatedly lost credibility in American eyes by refusing to accept Resolution 242 - a move which even now could provide helpful diplomatic momentum despite Israel's intransigent stand on the PLO.

Thus, the unified Arab delegation would be present only for the ceremonial opening of the conference. It could not include any Palestinians who are known representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel would not negotiate with such an Arab contingent, which presumably would split up and meld into the delegations representing the various Arab states. Nor would it accept any modification of UN Resolution 242 which treats the Palestinian question only as a "refugee" problem.

By accepting the Washington plan, however, the Israelis have captured headlines in the United States and possibly this is their immediate objective. The Palestinians, if they can be argued, have lost ground in the growing battle for American public opinion. They have refused to accept Resolution 242 and, thereby, to recognize Israel's right to exist. And they did not respond positively to the Carter administration's "modest" plan. In short, the Palestinians must be represented at a Geneva conference. In the light of this, Israel presumably sees an opportunity to enhance its own image, lately tarnished by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's unyielding stand on both the West Bank and the PLO.

France's turned-off Marxists

French Marxists, who are often drawn to the philosophies of Karl Marx and other socialist thinkers. It is therefore worth noting that a group of youthful intellectuals in France has caused a national stir by assailing Marxism as an ideology that is obsolete and "mystique" by its very nature. Their critique is all the more significant in light of the determined effort of Communists to come to power in France.

Launched the "New Philosophers" many of the intellectuals were themselves once Marxists or Maoists. While not a cohesive group, they share a common theme: that the Left has long ignored the reality of the Soviet prison system as described in Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago." One of the group, Bernard-Henri Levy, writes that the Russian state, instead of waging war against the Polish communists, has become a "reeducation machine."

These critics are not the first to judge Marxism by the standards of its practice. Millions of

added. Citing some of his own country's shortcomings, Mr. Young said, "I don't think we should be self-righteous."

Others at the UN were saying that America's open stance on human rights would not prevent the Soviet Union from accepting SALT II if it considered fair to Soviet interests. But it is well that President Carter has "let up" on the criticism, having made his point. The SALT negotiations need to proceed with a minimum of distraction. If the nuclear superpowers do not demonstrate that they can curb their appetite for weapons of mass destruction, they will have failed to take an important step toward reducing other countries' desire for nuclear proliferation. As a U.S. arms expert, there is little doubt that, if nuclear weapons multiply unchecked, one of them will be used - and then . . . ?

Fortunately, the new SALT thrust takes place in a context of progress in another arms forum, the multination Conference on Disarmament that has been meeting for years in Geneva. A U.S. delegate told a United Nations Association meeting of journalists last week that the remaining problems in nuclear test-ban and chemical warfare agreements were "technical" ones. The political will for agreement was there, he said, and experience showed that, when this is the case, the technical details are not allowed to languish.

Has a definite political will been established by the two parties in SALT? Will it carry them through to solving the remaining disagreements? The answers are at least more positive than they seemed a few months ago.

'We can report some progress on coexistence and arms control'



The Christian Science Monitor

Budget flying: here to stay?

Air travelers on both sides of the Atlantic

are getting a real economic lift out of the initial first-come-first-served cut-rate airline service between Britain and the United States. The new "no frills" \$28 round-trip fares between New York and London are good news indeed for many a would-be traveler unable in the past to afford the regular \$28 "economy" fare of the major airlines. But two big unanswered questions remain: What will these new low-fare mean to the future of the U.S. airline industry? Can the major airlines continue to compete with mavericks such as Laker Airways and their cheaper fares and still maintain their competent, dependable air transportation system Americans have come to expect?

These questions go to the heart of the airline deregulation debate now raging in Washington. President Carter along with numerous consumer groups and congressmen would like to see far less federal regulation of the airlines. Both the House and Senate are considering legislation that would not completely deregulate the industry, but would relax government controls over fares, routes, entry into the industry, and other factors affecting the air carriers.

Proponents argue that fewer restrictions will not only lower fares, but also foster competition by permitting new smaller airlines such as Laker to enter the field, and provide greater flexibility for innovations in the industry. Ironically, most major airlines do not want the regulations lifted. They argue that greater competition will hurt smaller cities with less profitable routes and in the long run will require government subsidies to continue such service. Providing regular scheduled transportation nationwide has proved only marginally profitable to the airlines, and it is the competent, dependable air transportation system Americans have come to expect.

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President Carter's "on the job" training has led him and his staff that he should not only expand his big programs, but also give the nation so much so fast as to be of great benefit to the Soviet Union's celebration of the 60th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The anniversary will be extremely wasteful of energy.

The Kennedy-Cannon bill currently under consideration seems a reasonable approach.

It would free carriers to lower or raise fares

within a specified zone without interference from the government. This means that restraint on prices would be maintained,

though competition between the carriers

rather than government formulas would be the major determining factor.

In recent years, the major airlines have

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The 73 empty seats on Laker's inaugural

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Détente grows more cordial

Why hostility is giving way to cooperation between U.S. and U.S.S.R.

By Joseph C. Kersh

The tone, the mood, and, above all, the emphasis in United States foreign policy marks this as being Phase 2 of the relationship between Jimmy Carter and the outside world.

In Phase I the emphasis was on defiance of Moscow, human rights, and high morality. Today the emphasis is on the serious business of trying to settle the world's worst problems of the day and doing it in cooperation with Moscow when and where such cooperation may be possible.

The keynote in Phase 2 was indicated by a phrase from the President's Oct. 4 speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations. "The major powers," Mr. Carter said, "have a special responsibility. . . ." There are only two major powers in the world. Mr. Carter recognizes that fact and is deep into several kinds of business with that other major power, the Soviet Union.

Most startling to anyone who had judged Carter foreign policy by the rhetoric of Phase 1 was a special joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. Instead of lecturing Moscow for its shortcomings in the department of human rights, here was a major act of collaboration between the two powers aimed at containing their differences of interests in the Middle East. Israelis were the most startled. To them, this was reminiscent of 1956, when parallel Soviet-American action put a firm end to the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt and forced their armed forces back to their alerting lines; and reminiscent of 1973, when joint Soviet-American action forced a cease-fire on Israel and robbed it (as Israelis see it) of the prospect of a new Soviet missile which would be both solid-fueled and mobile.

The prospect now is for a reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East before the year is out for some very serious work by the technical experts on ways and means of working out a mutually satisfactory SALT II.

The SALT II problem is to devise limits on size and use of cruise missiles by the United States which would fairly balance restraints on Soviet development of a new generation of intercontinental missiles. Washington is particularly uneasy at the prospect of a new Soviet missile which would be both solid-fueled and mobile.

The problem over the Middle East is to persuade Israel to

make the concessions Washington deems essential to a long-term settlement.

The fact of a joint Soviet-American statement has certainly stimulated thinking in Israel. It seems almost inconceivable that any of the Middle East states would fail to turn up for a Geneva conference that had been called jointly by Moscow and Washington.

*Please turn to Page 13

speaking terms. More than that, they are actually trying to do some useful and practical business together. Six months ago the mood in Soviet-American relations was so bristly that it almost seemed that the two superpowers were slipping dangerously toward confrontation and conceivably even war. Now it is the other way around. They are cooperative that Israel is dismayed.

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Nation buckles under Carter's 'too much too soon' programs

Soviets eye the skies for anniversary space show

Moscow's mechanical men may march on the moon

Japanese play Beethoven and a German hotel becomes home

By David K. Willms
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Question: What does a round space station now orbiting the earth have in common with a slender supersonic airliner soon to carry its first paying passengers?

Answer: both sport the red emblem of the hammer and sickle, and both are being whipped into service to enhance the Soviet Union's celebration of the 60th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The anniversary will be extremely wasteful of energy.

The Kennedy-Cannon bill currently under consideration seems a reasonable approach. It would free carriers to lower or raise fares within a specified zone without interference from the government. This means that restraint on prices would be maintained, though competition between the carriers rather than government formulas would be the major determining factor.

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earth, launched 20 years ago (Oct. 4, 1957). The 20th anniversary of the Sputnik has just been celebrated here.

Predictably, the immense barrage of publicity here accentuates the positive. Omited en-

terly are some of the setbacks along the way,

such as abandoning the program to send ro-

botic landers to the moon after what Western

people call the "catastrophic failure."

But the most remarkable aspect of the

NEWS

FOCUS

World fuel crisis: firewood

By Ian Steale
Nairobi, Kenya

They call it the poor man's fuel crisis — and more than a billion people are said to be in its grip.

It is lack of firewood for cooking and heating in the developing third-world nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

So intense is the quest for firewood that it now consumes more and more of a poor family's time. For example:

In the once forested foothills of Nepal, the time spent in gathering firewood has grown from a few hours' work to a day's labor. Families in the African Sahel desert region spend up to 30 percent of their income on a few bundles of sticks to cook their food. Special police in India patrol the national parks arresting firewood poachers.

The fact is that around the globe the demand for firewood has outstripped nature's ability to regenerate it, and the crisis is on the increase.

According to Eric P. Eckholm of the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, 90 percent of the people in most poor countries rely on firewood as their chief source of energy, and at least half the world's timber is still used for cooking and heating fuel.

In the past two decades, Nepal's forest area has been reduced from 6.4 million hectares to 4.6 million hectares and studies indicate that more than 80 percent of the loss has been to peasants cutting firewood.

Firewood prices within the country have trebled in the past two years as people have been forced farther and farther afield to gather it.

In desert areas of Niger, Upper Volta, and Chad, camel and donkey caravans sometimes must travel more than 100 kilometers from the capitals in search of trees.

The peasant populations of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have turned to cow dung in the absence of wood. Mr. Eckholm estimates that between 300 and 400 million tons of dung is burned annually in India alone, robbing the farmland of one of its



Malaylan with much valued firewood

most valuable fertilizers.

Indian scientists have worked for several decades on methods to reduce organic waste to methane, and many thousands of biogas plants are operating on the Indian subcontinent, in China and elsewhere. But scientists are still far from satisfied with

the economy of such alternatives.

At the United Nations Desertification Conference in Nairobi in September, optimism was expressed that, given sufficient money, technology was capable of solving the fuel crisis and arresting the erosion of soils caused by uncontrolled cutting of vegetation for fuel. But delegates to a science seminar on desertification in the same city were more cautious.

The scientists warned that the politicians had underestimated the human and economic costs of prevention and restoration and were overconfident about the adequacy and feasibility of existing technology.

The seminar coordinator, Dr. Jod Schechter, who was also head of the Israeli delegation to the UN Conference, said he was pessimistic about the future.

When asked if it was possible to grow trees quickly enough to keep up with world usage, he replied:

"I would doubt it. I would think we will not even be able to hold our own. If you look at any city in the arid zone of Africa, Asia, South America, and possibly North America as well, you will see around each village a completely denuded area in which the forest has been destroyed."

"We could start replanting these areas and bringing them back to production, but the major problem is that the population of these cities is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to believe we could keep up with both the reforestation and maintenance and at the same time provide firewood to these people."

Dr. Schechter did not believe there was a feasible alternative at present. "Solar energy is still not economically feasible, and wind energy is certainly not economically feasible," he said.

"The only thing that we could possibly get to them is some alternative energy in the form of gas or oil or perhaps briquettes which are imported, perhaps on a subsidized basis, from distant lands."

"But I do not see that planting trees by itself, which is certainly commendable and should be done, is a possibility to really solve the energy crisis."

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Europe on 880 pints per day

Continent's water use soars; shortage seen

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London Europe is heading for a serious shortage of water and must soon fashion a special program to conserve and develop future supplies.

According to studies carried out for the United Nations by the European Economic Commission (EEC), the year 2000 will be a moment of danger for several countries with limited water resources and a steadily escalating demand for water.

The landlocked Luxembourg is the most threatened EEC country, with the Netherlands close behind. Between now and the end of the century, demand for water in Luxembourg will rise by 165 percent. In Holland, the predicted rise is 120 percent over the same period.

The situation is worrying enough for the European Commission already to be looking at the possibility of establishing a European water plan.

A Europe-wide approach is considered essential as the catchment area of the EEC is small compared with the population it has to support. Water already is scarcer in Europe than in the United States, where a catchment area six times larger serves 45 million fewer people.

Available water per capita in the EEC is less than a quarter of that in the United States and under a sixth of the Soviet Union's supply. Taken overall, water consumption per capita in Europe is running at 880 pinta a day, whereas Denmark has only 60 centimeters and inflowing rivers to help restore reservoirs. Luxembourg is particularly hard-pressed because of its small catchment area and concentrated population.

Experts predict that in the EEC as a whole, water demand will double in the next 20 years,

Part of the problem of establishing a strategy to deal with future water needs is economic. Better housing and improved social services currently are soaking up investment funds that might otherwise go into new dams and reservoirs.

A comprehensive plan for the future probably also would have to include arrangements for massive water transfers from one country to another. On this basis, France, with its huge catchment area might help Belgium, and West Germany could help the Netherlands.

Europe



Last year Britain faced a drought; this year growing water shortages in continental Europe cause concern



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INTERVIEW WITH
AUTHOR
JOHN FOWLES

An Englishman who calls ideas his only motherland talks about England, America, his latest book, "Daniel Martin," and the class system.

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Soviets rush U.S. Embassy to emigrate West

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two dramatic incidents at the United States Embassy in Moscow have spotlighted anew the issues of emigration and human rights.

In the first incident, a phalanx of 11 Soviet citizens, all from Soviet Georgia, rushed Soviet police guards on duty outside the embassy on morning of Sept. 27.

The guards intercepted five of them, but the six others got inside and refused point-blank to leave. All wanted to emigrate.

While the embassy contacted both Washington and the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the six wound up staying two days and two nights under the embassy roof — despite a U.S. rule that no one except American citizens can stay overnight on what is technically U.S. soil.

In the second case, a 78-year-old Lithuanian has sat with all his possessions in the consular waiting room for six weeks asking the U.S. Government to locate his wife and children in America. He says he has not seen them for 34 years.

The group this time consisted of a large family which claimed it was suffering repression in Georgia. It thought its troubles would be over if it could only get into the embassy grounds.

When it became clear that nothing short of physical violence would get them out, embassy officials began a series of contacts with Washington and with Soviet authorities. They tried to ensure that the six would be allowed to return to Georgia without harm.

On the night of Sept. 27, with the six sprawled out in the consular waiting room, the Lithuanian, Alexander Alexandrovich Skopas, shared with them the food he had brought. In fact the same guards who had tried to keep them out.

Finally on Sept. 28, the six were driven in an embassy vehicle to a Moscow railroad station. Their final fate is unknown; embassy officials did not accompany them into the station.

The embassy does plan to help the six with the paper work if they can get the necessary documents and invitations to emigrate from the U.S.S.R.

Meanwhile, Mr. Skopas has become a familiar figure around the mostly off-limits-to-Russians embassy.

In an interview, he said in halting Russian that everyone had been very kind in letting him sleep on the couch and in helping him to get food.

The old man wept for joy.

The two incidents illustrate some of the human drama that underlies the East-West debate over human rights in general and the right to freedom in particular.

Western nations insisted that emigration and other rights be included in the Final Act signed by 85 nations including the United States and the Soviet Union in Helsinki in 1975 after a lengthy conference on European security and cooperation.

Events since then are currently being reviewed in Belgrade by the

same nations. Moscow insists it has abided by all provisions of the Final Act but that the West has not. The West, including President Carter earlier this year, has charged Moscow with refusing to let dissidents emigrate.

Opponents of the law warn, however, that an accused person's right to defend himself is jeopardized by provisions prohibiting contact between the accused person and his lawyer.

They argue that the law is vague and was passed under a kind of emotional contagion that precludes rational consideration.

The speedy blitz law was passed under a routine but rarely used provision in German parliamentary procedure.

In the past, however, blitz laws have been enacted only in emergencies, as in 1973 oil crisis. Use of the extraordinary swift procedures to rush through an important criminal law was unprecedented, according to legislators.

The law permits the government to isolate prisoners — both convicts and suspects — under certain conditions. These conditions would involve threats to life, body, or freedom of a person when there is suspicion that the threat comes from a terrorist alliance.

The legislation was prompted by last month's unsolved kidnapping of West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer by left-wing anarchists. The abductors are holding Mr. Schleyer as hostage against the demanded release of 11 jailed terrorists and suspects.

Supporters of the new law — including all four parliamentary parties — argue that imprisoned terrorists were masterminded assassinations and kidnappings in the past and must be blocked from doing so again. A number of the terrorists' defense lawyers, they say, have been either active conspirators or messengers in these plots.

Supporters argue further that safeguards in the law are adequate. No trials, interrogations, or investigations of prisoners held in isolation would be continued during their isolation, unless the prisoner so requested. A maximum time limit of 30 days would be set on the isolation period, though this would be renewable.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has promised that after the Schleyer case is resolved, he will make public the documentation that will show the necessity for this legislation.

Under the current pressure to solve the Schleyer abduction, and get tough with terrorists, opponents of the new legislation are few. Only four Social Democrats and Free Democrats abstained.

By Eric Bourree

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Final review conference on detente in Europe

which opened here last Tuesday, is a marathon affair.

The run comes as delegates get down to detailed examination of how well the 1975 Helsinki declaration on European security and cooperation has been applied, particularly in the field of human rights.

Eight weeks have been allotted to five committees for this task.

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In an interview, he said in halting Russian that everyone had been very kind in letting him sleep on the couch and in helping him to get food.

The old man wept for joy.

He really had faith, said one embassy official. Now that his wife and son have been found, it looks as though the faith will be rewarded.

His wife reportedly is sending the required invitation, and his family

would be, but was immediately certain his son would have the cash.

Meanwhile, embassy officials are trying to move him to Soviet care until the paper work is completed. It could be three or four weeks.

At this writing, Mr. Skopas was still on the couch.

But the potentially explosive Basket 3 (human rights) is another story. There have been some improvements: increased

Soviet Jewish emigration, cooperation by some East Bloc countries in renovation of families, or in such areas as granting visas and facilities to Western journalists. (East Bloc newsmen often meet with more delays over getting Western visas than the other way round.)

But the Soviet Union and, among its allies, Czechoslovakia remain coldly indifferent to Western views on the harsh treatment of dissidents and on attitudes toward civil liberties generally.

For their part, the Communists are resentful of what they see as Western hypocrisy and attempts to meddle in their domestic affairs.</div

Europe

France: election campaign splinters old alliances

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The continuing split on France's Left has produced problems in an unexpected place: the strongly anti-Communist Gaullist party.

More than ever, the March, 1978, election is shaping up to be a hard-fought four-way battle, with Gaullists competing against their partners, the supporters of President Giscard d'Estaing, and Socialists jockeying for support on the Left with the Communists.

The elections are particularly important for the Gaullists, who ruled France outright from 1958 to 1974, and who continue to control the government's parliamentary majority.

It is widely believed that the split between Socialists and Communists has taken much of the punch out of Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac's warnings about the danger of what he calls "social-communism." Two recent polls show the Gaullists' popular support suddenly slipping behind that of the once-small Republican Party, which was originally founded by

President Giscard d'Estaing and has recently been reorganized according to his directions.

Significant polls

The Gaullist slippage has called into question Mr. Chirac's decision to resign as prime minister just over one year ago and lead his party on a more independent course.

The two polls, both conducted by the Louis Harris Institute of France, give the Gaullists the support of only 20 to 21 percent of the voters who expressed an opinion. The Republicans get 22 percent and the two centrist parties, which also support the President, have 5 to 6 percent.

Perhaps just as interesting, the polls show the Socialists and Communists still have the support of a majority of French voters, despite their rancorous disagreement over how much economic and social change to carry out if they come to power. Both polls give the left 52 percent of voter support, down from its high of 54 percent, but still a clear majority.

A full 20 percent of those polled, however, remain undecided.

Leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties have been holding private discussions in an effort to reach some agreement on an updated version of the "common program of government" which united them for five years. Political observers are not ruling out the possibility that they will reach a compromise, either this month or later, as the elections near. But more and more, Socialist and Communist Party leaders have begun talking of a sort of common front, along the lines of the Popular Front which came to power in France in 1936.

Party negotiations

This would mean that the two parties, as well as several smaller left-wing parties, would hold negotiations to try to form a government if they win a majority control in Parliament, but would not offer the voters any government program in advance.

Supporters of President Giscard d'Estaing have begun increasingly to talk of their hope of luring the Socialists away from the Communists, isolating the Gaullists outside of power, and forming a Center-Left coalition with the Socialists.

One reformist political leader, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, has revealed that the Communists and Republicans are planning to cooperate with each other against the Gaullists in selecting candidates for primary elections.

But Socialist leader François Mitterrand has rejected any thought of abandoning the left-wing alliance, which he says he has been building since he ran for president against Charles de Gaulle in 1965.

He has threatened to exclude from the party any Socialist who makes a move toward cooperating with the centrist. Socialist leaders remember that their cooperation with centrist governments during the unstable post-war Fourth Republic led to the virtual destruction of the party. For now, Mr. Mitterrand appears to fear that more than the prospect of trying to govern with an uncooperative Communist.

Mr. Chirac and the Gaullists, meanwhile, are continuing to warn of the dangers of a government of the Left while at the same time criticizing the present government's management of France's stagnating economy.

Whale defenders switch oceans

Greenpeace aims to save rare species near Iceland

By Alexander MacLeod
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
After three years of herring Soviet and Japanese whaling is swaying its attention to the North Atlantic.

The aim is to protect dwindling whale stocks in waters around Iceland and Norway by sending a trawler to the area and launching small boats with orders to position themselves between whalers and their quarry.

The 485-ton Sir William Hardy, moored near London, has been earmarked as the Greenpeace command vessel and a campaign is now under way in Europe to purchase it and have it ready for operations as soon as possible next year.

Like the campaign in the Pacific, Greenpeace's European crusade of whale protection is based on the conviction that too many whales are being slaughtered and that international conventions designed to protect species in danger of extinction are not working properly.

Seafarers pursuing the giant fin whale will be a prime target of the expedition vessel, but there are plans also to limit the killing of sperm, sei, and minke whales in North Sea waters.

When the Greenpeace vessel steams into an area where



Tail of diving North Atlantic whale AP photo

How to stop everybody's big brother from listening in

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Venice
After four days of debate and some 80 conference papers, 250 delegates from 24 countries have found no agreement here on how they might protect their citizens from the newest threat to their privacy.

The occasion was a symposium Sept. 20-23 of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The "bilateral" or "transborder" issue (overseas) was considered important enough, but turned out to be far from that.

This was no East-West clash. No communists were there. OECD members are the West Europeans, the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. And debate among their delegations of government and business interests became as often sharply spoken, clear-cut divergence of views between the Americans and the Europeans.

Menace grows
The scenario emerged: The rapid growth of computer traffic girding the world is building up into a serious menace — a threat to government and business institutions should official and commercial data fall into unauthorized hands, a threat to ordinary John Q. Citizen if information on his private affairs should do

it all conjured up a disturbingly Orwellian picture with the state of one's finances, health, or other personal memorabilia being processed and stored away in some anonymous computer data "base," not necessarily in the country of its origin but available to all and sundry.

No agreement reached

That is, unless the nations can agree where to draw the line.

"There is a general fear," said conference organizer Helmut-Peter Gassman, "that as more and more information is processed and stored abroad, a country's vulnerability to attack or sabotage beyond national control must grow."

"The flow of information through computers across national frontiers," said Austrian State Secretary Ernst Vassalli, "is a power-factor that cannot be ignored." Much was said on the threatened further infringement of individual privacy.

There was broad consensus about the wisdom of "international harmonization" of safeguards, but no agreement on how this desirable harmony might be achieved.

A key issue is storage. Pierre Cardin, the celebrated high fashion designer who started the massive merchandising of French haute couture and its byproducts abroad, told reporters "it is a natural marriage, that of Cardin and Maxim's." He said that the two companies hope to open branch Maxim's boutiques in Tokyo, New York, and other major cities around the world.

Thus far, almost all the sophisticated new data centers tend to be in the U.S. The West Europeans are apprehensive; therefore, that

given America's lead in computer technology, the tendency will build up to a virtual monopoly, giving the U.S. immense advantages.

Sweden and West Germany already have legislated to reduce the flow of information abroad. Other Europeans are about to do the same. Britain proposes very strict controls on personal data.

Misgivings and suspicions were disclosed on both sides. The Americans were for virtually complete latitude, the Europeans for certain limits. There obviously is a strong European desire for the concept of this mass of valuable information being processed and stored in some "foreign base," which almost certainly will be in the U.S.

Take-out meals from Maxim's

The House of Pierre Cardin and Maxim's Restaurant have come up with the ultimate in take-home food or TV dinners — a supper from Maxim's.

At the end of October the two companies will open the first Maxim's Boutique on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré. The boutique will sell Maxim's food products, silverware, crystal glasses, other tableware.

Eventually the store will also provide precooked dishes straight out of Maxim's main kitchens on the Rue Royale.

At a news conference, Pierre Cardin, the celebrated high fashion designer who started the massive merchandising of French haute couture and its byproducts abroad, told reporters "it is a natural marriage, that of Cardin and Maxim's." He said that the two companies hope to open branch Maxim's boutiques in Tokyo, New York, and other major cities around the world.

Cardin's airport clothes, perfumes, and accessories. He has designed everything from automobile interiors to plates of Limoges porcelain, socks, chocolates, and furniture.

Soviet Union

How goes the revolution?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Stritution raised in the West — even as he laudably compared Soviet Society to what he called the rights of capitalist countries.

Among these, he said with irony, are the right to go jobless, pay high medical costs, suffer discrimination, and see young people educated by the media and by films in a spirit of selfishness, cruelty, and violence.

Mr. Brezhnev also underscored the dominant role of the Communist Party, which strikes many critics as offsetting to a degree the new stress on law and legality as embodied in the new constitution.

The Soviet leadership sees no contradiction: trying to separate the party from the people, Mr. Brezhnev said (to a round of applause), is like trying to separate the heart from the body.

Emphasis on liming

The time has not yet come, he said, to introduce equal wages for all work, wages and pensions based solely on seniority, an abolition of the farmer's private plot, whittled-down rights for the individual Soviet republics and nationalities, or a takeover of all government functions by the party.

Of course, anyone who profiteers from a private plot should be disciplined, he said, but this was not a matter for the constitution. Lenin said the party should guide the state, not administer the state — and Lenin would be obeyed.

As for other amendment suggestions, Mr. Brezhnev approved their spirit but urged state authorities to handle them in regular channels. These included demands to punish some of the most obvious shortcomings on



By Sven Simon

The Soviet scene: laziness on the job, and excessive drinking (mostly of powerful vodka).

As Western analysts have pointed out, one main difference between the Soviet and Western constitutions (and between the Soviet Union and other countries) is that here, rights exist only if specifically granted by the state.

Elsewhere, rights are often held to be inherent and constitutions lay out what a state cannot do to infringe them.

Freedom of discussion?

While Soviet leaders try to impress upon the world that their society involves almost every citizen in the government (140 million adults discussed the new constitution and submitted 400,000 ideas for amendments), Mr. Brezhnev said, critics reply that citizens can only discuss what the party tells them to — and along lines the party prescribes.

Again, leaders see this as a necessary part of achieving what Mr. Brezhnev describes as a developed, mature stage of socialism. This stage is on the road to pure communism, but leaders concede much

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Soviets can destroy satellites

Washington
Defense Secretary Harold Brown disclosed Tuesday the Soviet Union has developed "operational capability" to knock out some U.S. space satellites and voiced concern over the development.

Mr. Brown made the statement on Soviet space war capability at a news conference in which he also held out hope that significant reductions in weapons could be achieved in the next U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement.

In the motor too loud? Is it polluting the water? Is the speed too great for the comfort of nearby sail- and rowboats?

The scene, and the argument, is familiar enough in the bourgeois pleasure spots of San Diego, or Long Island, or the Great Lakes.

But in the sternly socialist Soviet Union?

Yes, indeed. The cacophony of powerboating has come to be heard from the Gulf of Finland to the Caspian Sea, and in the Volga and hundreds of other rivers in between.

Where's the gasoline?

Yet this onrush of capitalist pleasure-seeking has brought a host of new problems, quite apart from noise, pollution, and speed.

Where, for example, is the intrepid Soviet powerboater to get enough gasoline for his 10-, 20-, or 30-horsepower outboard motor?

A correspondent of the government newspaper Izvestia reported recently that dozens of boat owners flag down gasoline trucks along the Volga. At 3 or 4 rubles a gallon (\$4 to \$5.50), gasoline flows generously. The money flows into the truck drivers' own pockets.

Not one single gasoline pump for small boats exists along the central Volga, the correspondent reported. A boat needs 40 to 50 liters of fuel (10.8 to 13.2 U.S. gallons) for two days — and there are 150,000 inboard and outboard motorboats in the central Volga alone.

Another question: Where are the powerboats to be safely moored — and stored for the approaching winter?

The Soviet Commercial Bulletin noted early in the summer that 62 percent of all pleasure boats in the Russian Federation (by far the largest republic in the Soviet Union) lacked permanent, legal moorings. That means 486,000 boats were without a place to stay, the Bulletin said. If put the total number of craft in the federation at 813,000,

Yet a recent edition of the weekly supplement of Izvestia carried a plan for bigger and better powerboats — from the head of the Soviet Federation of Water Sports.

The federation has just joined the World Water Ski Union.

And the rush to buy more boats goes on. Sales rose eight times between 1969 and 1975, the Commercial Bulletin reports.

In Moscow, one young designer was so carried away that he constructed a large powerboat in his studio apartment-house room. But it was too large, and he had to commandeer a crane to swing the finished boat out through his window. He lived on the fourth floor.



The Volga boatman?

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In the west:

United States

Gifts for Christmas knights

There's nothing like armor for making a dent in society

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
That clanking and creaking you hear in the distance is this year's trendiest new Christmas present, a 75-pound suit of Tudor armor, complete with broadsword and chain mace, for \$4,000.

While it may sound like part of the latest film gag from Monty Python's Flying Circus, the American Express Company, which introduces the armor in its new Christmas catalog, is quite serious about it.

The suit of armor in question is fashioned in what's known as Greenleath style, after the Tower of London armorer who fitted Henry VIII. The suit includes greaves (lower leg armor), poleyns (knee covers), cuets (cuirass over rump), tusses (hip guards), and of course, lower canons of vambrace, or forearm protectors. You wear it over a leather jacket and tight trousers.

Ptolemy line

"It's a collector's item, and a high percentage of our card members are men who are collectors," says a spokesman for American Express in New York. "It's a kind of status thing. A lot of people with large, wealthy homes like to have it standing around in the corner" to impress friends.

The steel suits are handmade in England by one of the world's few practicing armorers, an Oxfordshire man whose name conjures up Egyptian dynasties, Tony Ptolemy. But they are ordered by phone from Arizona. You simply call and ask for the Armor Tailoring Service, which discreetly asks you for a series of measurements, including the length from your wrist to the tip of your longest finger, the back of your knee to the bottom of your heel, and chest measurement. The measurements are so specific that either sex could order the armor - even a Joan of Arc with a credit card.



"It's a little stiff!"

So far, however, all the requests, about a dozen of them, have come in from men in their 30s - "young men on their way up," says a spokesman in the Arizona order office. Most of the orders are from people in California, Texas, and Florida, who plan to prop them up on their wooden display stands with personalized brass plates. But one buyer plans to wear his for what the Arizona spokesman describes as "a weird joke."

"It's movable, but a little stiff. You can walk in it with ease," says the New York American Express spokesman. The suit is made of non-stainless steel with brass appliqués decorations and lined with a sturdy fabric. It comes heavily oiled and packed in crates for shipping.

There is one customer who doesn't want just your standard Western European armor of the 1500s in seven sections with 150 separate hand-made components including 100 moving parts. He wants a Spanish inquisitor's suit of armor, and American Express is exploring that possibility with Mr. Ptolemy. In general, however, the company does not expect to expand its armor line.

Unfortunately, American Express requests that customers allow four months for delivery, so Christmas arrival is improbable. One other thing: The armor is not returnable.

Gun control held up

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
White House preoccupation with Bort Lance, energy, and the Panama Canal already appears to have claimed one prominent victim among current legislation: gun control.

The Carter administration's proposed legislative initiative to curb the proliferation of handguns - sent to the President by the Department of Justice more than two months ago - has had its unrolling postponed until the next session of Congress early next year, the Monitor has learned.

The proposal may make its belated debut at the time of a presidential crime message in January or February.

A Justice official handling the gun-control draft legislation confirms the delay, but says it reflects "no judgment" on the merits of the plan or a retreat from the administration's announced intention of seeking firm restrictions on private handguns.

But postponing the Carter gun-control initiative until 1978 could heighten the political challenge facing it by dropping this always-violent issue on Congress in a congressional election year.

Gun-control proponents, although dis-appointed over the postponement, blame the White House's crowded calendar rather than any shrinking of its commitment.

"It's a question of timing, not substance," says one gun-control lobbyist who had a hand in drafting the proposal, Charles J. Orash of the National Council to Control Handguns. "There has just been too much going on."

A delegation of lobbyists for gun owners also

Foreign competition puts Americans out of work

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Jobs for Americans - how to create new ones, how to preserve those that exist - is a top priority for the Carter administration, Congress, and the U.S. labor movement, as thousands of workers are laid off because of foreign competition.

In the past few weeks more than 10,000 Americans in at least eight states have been told by the U.S. Department of Labor they are eligible for special help, because they have lost their jobs due to imports.

These certifications, most of which concern steelworkers but also people who make garments and TV sets, came before the Zenith Radio Corporation announced it was laying off 5,800 workers and shifting its color TV com-

ponents business overseas.

The list of "import impacted" workers, in other words, is growing, prompting U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal to promise a "boeing up" of adjustment assistance, "including help to U.S. firms to restructure themselves."

Cash assistance to laid-off workers amounts, under present law, to 70 percent of average weekly pay, up to 52 weeks, with an additional 26 weeks if coupled with approved retraining programs.

Mr. Blumenthal draws a distinction between "unfair competition," including dumping and tax rebates by foreign governments to their exporters, and "structural" problems, which have plagued some segments of the U.S. auto, clothing, television manufacturing, and steel industries out of the market.

He pledges strict enforcement of U.S. laws against unfair trade practices by foreigners. More difficult to combat are structural weaknesses within American industry.

To minimize job loss in affected industries the U.S. through White House trade representative Robert S. Strauss, has forged "orderly marketing agreements" (OMA) with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, limiting shipments of TVs sets and low-cost shoes.

Mr. Strauss, while rejecting quotas on imported steel, says some form of OMA with foreign steel producers may be needed, to give U.S. steelmakers time to adjust to changing market conditions.

A "multidepartmental" government group, headed by Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon, has been set up to study steel industry problems.

Stripped to its essentials, the government's program to offset adverse effects of imports to the U.S. include:

• Help to workers thrown out of jobs - not only cash to tide them over, but retraining and, where necessary, relocation help.

A problem here is that a majority of affected workers, particularly in the shoe industry, are middle-aged or older and find it hard to pull up roots. Thus cash payments can be stretched out to 78 weeks for workers over 60.

• Negotiate OMA with foreign governments, to ease the job-loss impact while restructuring threatened businesses.

Investment, notes Courtney M. Slater, chief economist of the U.S. Commerce Department, should, where possible, be steered away from "declining industries" and into growth areas.

At the other end of the worker scale - unskilled young Americans who never have held a steady job - the government is developing a Job Corps Center program.

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Brighton, England

A peaceful transition to independence under black majority rule before the end of 1978 - that is the inducement a sober-faced Foreign Secretary David Owen holds out to black leaders fighting guerrilla wars against Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-supremacy Rhodesian government.

The timetable proposed by the Anglo-American package presented to the United Nations would lead to an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). "Far more quickly than even the most optimistic supporters of the armed struggle think," Dr. Owen said. The Foreign Secretary was reporting to a conference here Oct. 3-7.

The Anglo-American package Dr. Owen took with him to the United Nations included a major concession to the guerrillas: a future army of an independent Zimbabwe would be based on the "liberation forces" although it also would include elements of forces now fighting for the Smith regime.

It could not be otherwise, Dr. Owen told his mainly young, mainly sympathetic audience: no African leader he met would trust an independence based on the Smith armed forces.

Dr. Owen paid generous tribute to the United States role in seeking a solution, not only in Rhodesia but in southern Africa as a whole. British efforts to impose UN sanctions against Rhodesia had been ineffective, he indicated, partly because one of the chief sanction-breakers had been the United States (because of its imports of Rhodesian chrome).

But under President Carter, the United States had become a

Rhodesia now, Zimbabwe in 1978?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

During the six-month transitional period envisaged under the Anglo-American plan, Britain's Field Marshal Lord Carver would serve as resident commissioner and the Union Jack would replace Rhodesia's flag, he explained. A United Nations special representative would serve alongside Lord Carver and a United Nations peace-keeping force would help to maintain law and order.

Dr. Owen said he would not go back to the United Nations to ask for a final mandate on this step until he was "as confident as I can be" that law and order would be maintained and free and fair elections could be held.

Practical agreements between military commanders on the ground to secure and police a cease-fire would be "absolutely essential," Dr. Owen said. So was a general amnesty which would allow the new Zimbabwe to start with a clean slate, even though such a step "would stretch the charity of a great many people on both sides."

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But under President Carter, the United States had become a

"superpower prepared to champion human rights, whether in Communist countries, fascist countries, or in dealing with racism. That has given us the muscle we needed," Dr. Owen said. And since Mr. Carter was going to be president for at least four years, possibly eight, "I believe this is a historic change," he added.

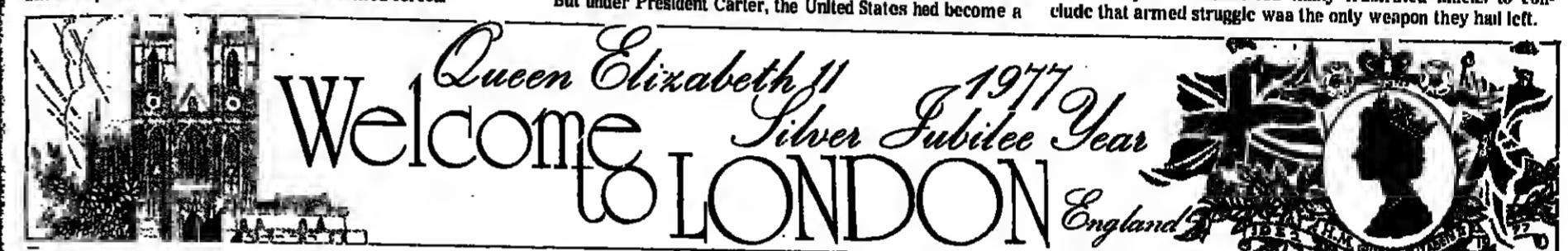
Dr. Owen said he did not underestimate the difficulties of trying to build a Zimbabwe army that would not be regarded as the personal army of a particular presidential candidate. He mentioned no names but he was obviously thinking of the deep divisions between African nationalist leaders such as Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the Rev. Ndabandera Sithole. Some people thought Britain should not even try.

But Dr. Owen said he had talked to Lord Carver about this, and he thought that the six-month transitional period could be used for this purpose.

On Namibia (South-West Africa), Dr. Owen was confident that independence could be achieved by the end of 1978.

South Africa was an altogether different matter, he concluded. The goal was to end apartheid and the various discriminatory laws which led many frustrated blacks to conclude that armed struggle was the only weapon they had left.

Africa



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Looking longingly westward — from high in Johannesburg's modern Carlton Center

South Africa's love-hate relationship with America

By Geoffrey Geddes
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
The South African Government's attitude toward the United States is one of love-hate — and at the moment its mood toward Americans reflects the bitterness of a rejected suitor.

Ostracized and odd-man-out in the international arena almost more than any other country in the noncommunist world because of its race policies at home, South Africa has persistently wooed the West; and particularly the U.S. It points to what it sees as a community of interest with the West — anti-communism, a dazzling wealth of mineral resources, an impressive defense capability, and the need to contain the Soviet threat to the Cape route — which it believes should dictate an open association. But so far to no avail.

After the shock to the U.S. from the Soviet-Cuban success in Angola, Prime Minister John Vorster thought that American policy was moving in his direction with then Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's initiatives in southern African diplomacy. As the South African Government saw it, the South Africans, the Americans, and the British had found a community of interest in wanting the same ends in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa). Those were in both countries an orderly and orderly transfer of power to moderate governments which had the support of the black majority. South Africa would do its best to expedite this, in return for sympathy and understanding, if not support, from the U.S. and Britain.

Mr. Vorster told this writer in August that things had been moving forward, until the change of administration in Washington in January, but that the arrival of President Carter in the White House had meant "we had to start from the beginning again." Apparently the biggest shock came from Mr. Vorster's meeting with Vice-President Walter F. Mondale in Vienna in May, which left the impression that under the Carter administration the U.S. was not going to reward South Africa for being helpful over Rhodesia and Namibia by refraining from pressure for early political change in South Africa itself in favor of the black majority here.

Since then, Mr. Vorster and other Afrikaner leaders have been saying defiantly that they will not yield to any pressure from outside — meaning particularly the United States — to change the system they have installed to preserve Afrikaner identity and culture in South Africa. This, Mr. Vorster said, is "absolutely not negotiable."

He and his Cabinet ministers have had valuable forums in recent weeks for their bold statements: the provincial caucuses of the ruling National Party. Patriotic defiance is a sure vote-getter among the majority of the only South Africans who buy the vote: the white

CRISIS in SOUTH AFRICA

played such an important part in his election. Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger had an additional explanation. American blacks, he contended, had been roused by the television showing of Alex Haley's "Roots" to a need to strike out against whites. But their numerical disadvantage in the U.S. had made it clear to them that they could do nothing effective in the U.S. So they were putting pressure on the Carter administration to act vigorously in their striking out against the whites in South Africa.

Mr. Kruger also saw a (to him) disturbing similarity between the two movements. In the U.S. and the black consciousness movement in South Africa. He quoted approvingly from an appeal to him from Credo Mutwa, a black South African who supports South African Government policy (and has had his house in Soweto destroyed by fellow blacks because of his sympathies).

Mr. Mutwa, according to Mr. Kruger, claimed to have seen in the U.S. "black consciousness in all the ugliness." There, he quoted Mr. Mutwa as writing, race relations were so bad that blacks and whites could do nothing together. Blacks kept roles of the slave days in their homes and ate grits "to keep their hatred burning."

Gerrit Viljoen, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and reputed head of the influential secret Afrikaner organization, the Broederbond, spoke of the hostility of influential whites in the U.S. "Who want to drive us into the ground."

minority. "Do your damndest!" said the Prime Minister to late August. And only a week later: "We shall not lie down. We will not be pushed over."

A point made to this writer by Mr. Vorster and his Cabinet ministers was that Mr. Carter and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young were fundamentally mistaken in seeing similarities between American blacks in the South and Africans in South Africa. They gave a variety of reasons, but the one most persistently offered was that blacks in the American South were always a minority whereas blacks in South Africa were an overwhelming majority.

So it was argued, pressure from the Carter administration on South Africa for radical political change in favor of blacks was in effect

"an invitation to commit suicide to avoid being murdered."

The suggestion was often made that Mr. Carter fail to put pressure on South Africa in order to repay what was seen as his political debt to American blacks for having

in the mineral field, the country's Achilles heel is petroleum. Its search for oil of its own has produced no significant result so far. But it has plenty of coal and is pressing ahead with coal gasification and nuclear power plant. Gasoline produced from coal is on sale at the pump.

The country's main petroleum supplier is Iran, a country more willing than other petroleum producers to be an odd-man-out like South Africa itself. This dependence on petroleum imports explains the Government's real sensitivity to reports that the Western powers may be considering a petroleum embargo on South Africa to get Mr. Vorster to apply pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept the latest Anglo-American proposals for a transfer of political power from white to blacks in Rhodesia.

Which brings one back to the question of the effectiveness of U.S. pressure on South Africa, if applied. A distinction must be made between pressure to affect South African policy on Rhodesia — which is more likely to work, provided it is still fully applied to achieve a result with which South Africa can be persuaded it can live — and pressure to produce radical change in South Africa's race policies at home. Whether or not this can be effective is a subject of debate.

The policy of the U.S. Government at the present time on American investment in South Africa is neutral. It neither encourages nor discourages it. Such investment is in fact at a virtual standstill, except for the mining industry.

This stagnation stems from the growing political uncertainty hanging over South Africa as a result of the intermittent racial disturbances since the first outbreak of trouble in Soweto in June 1976.

South African Government leaders are reluctant to accept that the U.S. Government is not behind this fall-off in American business interest in South Africa. But one Cabinet minister did concede to this writer that internal political uncertainty within South Africa was one of the major causes, adding that this was resulting in some financial leaders calling for the South African Government to get even tougher with the black protest movement.

The area where private U.S. investment continues active — mining — is a tempting one. Few countries are as richly endowed with minerals as South Africa. It produces more than 70 percent of the world's gold and (if Namibia is included) 50 percent of the world's diamonds. It has 30 percent of the world's reserves of uranium, 1 percent of the world's reserves of coal, about 60 percent of the world's reserves of chrome, 14 percent of the world's proven manganese reserves, the world's largest reserves of manganese, the world's largest deposits of

nickel and is the world's largest producer and exporter of platinum.

(Significantly, South African Defense Minister P. W. Botha writes in the preface to this year's Defense White Paper (the defense budget): "The mineral resources of the Republic of South Africa are of the utmost importance to the West.)

In the mineral field, the country's Achilles

heel is petroleum. Its search for oil of its own has produced no significant result so far. But it has plenty of coal and is pressing ahead with coal gasification and nuclear power plant. Gasoline produced from coal is on sale at the pump.

The country's main petroleum supplier is Iran, a country more willing than other petroleum producers to be an odd-man-out like South Africa itself. This dependence on petroleum imports explains the Government's real sensitivity to reports that the Western powers may be considering a petroleum embargo on South Africa to get Mr. Vorster to apply pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept the latest Anglo-American proposals for a transfer of political power from white to blacks in Rhodesia.

Which brings one back to the question of the effectiveness of U.S. pressure on South Africa, if applied. A distinction must be made between pressure to affect South African policy on Rhodesia — which is more likely to work, provided it is still fully applied to achieve a result with which South Africa can be persuaded it can live — and pressure to produce radical change in South Africa's race policies at home. Whether or not this can be effective is a subject of debate.

The policy of the U.S. Government at the present time on American investment in South Africa is neutral. It neither encourages nor discourages it. Such investment is in fact at a virtual standstill, except for the mining industry.

This stagnation stems from the growing political uncertainty hanging over South Africa as a result of the intermittent racial disturbances since the first outbreak of trouble in Soweto in June 1976.

South African Government leaders are reluctant to accept that the U.S. Government is not behind this fall-off in American business interest in South Africa. But one Cabinet minister did concede to this writer that internal political uncertainty within South Africa was one of the major causes, adding that this was resulting in some financial leaders calling for the South African Government to get even tougher with the black protest movement.

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nickel and is the world's largest producer and exporter of platinum.

Part of the something which must be done,

remove the officials who have mishandled the urban black situation.

[Reports of this interview have already been picked up by South African newspapers. After reading them Dr. Viljoen told the local press that the Monitor report has telescopically two of his ideas, giving the impression he thought government officials should be removed. He said this was wrong. However, in a phone call Dr. Viljoen said he understood how that interpretation could have been reached from the interview. He said the Monitor's bona fides were still good as far as he was concerned.]

"We try to avoid a one-nation viewpoint of the world—to get across that all men, women, and children do live under the same roof...that faraway events can have immediate impact everywhere."

Takashi Oka
Chief European Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor



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Middle East

U.S. and Soviets cooperate in Mideast peacemaking

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

By joining forces in the quest for peace in the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have greatly enhanced the leverage they can bring to bear on the parties to the decades-long conflict in this area.

U.S.-Soviet cooperation could, in the view of some U.S. experts here on the Middle East, become an "irresistible force" in bringing the Arabs and Israelis closer together on the terms of a settlement. And, at the very least, it seems to breathe new life into efforts to reconvene a Geneva conference on the Middle East — if not this year then perhaps next year.

For both the Americans and the Soviets, who already are cochairmen of the Geneva conference, there is much to be gained from working together on the problem. If the Soviets can be seen to be cooperating in what the Americans would consider to be a constructive way, it will greatly ease for President Carter the difficult task of bringing pressure to bear on Israel while at the same time coping with opposition from the powerful Israel lobby in the U.S. Congress.

For the Soviets, it will mean re-entry into active Middle East diplomacy after being on the sidelines for several years. U.S.-Soviet cooperation also enhances the U.S.S.R.'s chances of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, broken in 1967, so that the Soviets can talk with all sides of the conflict before any reconvened peace conference.

Perhaps most important in the long run for both the Americans and the Soviets, working together to solve the Middle East problem could prove to be a powerful force for the strengthening of détente in all their relations.

For Israel, the danger now may be in finding itself isolated — with the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Arabs moving along the same lines in their thinking on what a peace conference and settlement should consist of.

The U.S.-Soviet statement on guidelines for peace in the Middle East, issued in New York on Oct. 1, does offer Israel a Soviet pledge to work toward the establishment of "normal peaceful relations" among the states in the region — and that marks a Soviet concession to the Israeli desire for "real peace" and not just an "end to the state of belligerency."

But on the Palestinian issue, the United States seems to have come down more emphatically than ever before in favor of Palestinian participation built in full-scale negotiations and in the final settlement. The U.S. has in effect rejected Israel's proposal that the Palestinians appear only at the opening of the peace conference.

The U.S.-Soviet statement of Oct. 1 seems to mark a turning point away from the Middle East diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger was mistrustful of attempts to reach a "comprehensive" settlement, such as the joint statement takes as its goal, and he feared that bringing the Soviets into the mainstream of the negotiating process, in the early stages, at least, might prove more disruptive than constructive.

Warnings along these same lines have emerged from other quarters in Washington in recent days.

And there is yet another concern fairly widely shared by Middle East experts; namely, that in its haste to get the parties to Geneva, the U.S. may be increasing the chances of a rapid deterioration in the situation should that peace conference fail. But the



Awaiting Israeli clearance, Allenby Bridge
By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Palestinians: hapless stumbling block to peace

mentum" — and that if no conference is held, the stability of "moderate" Arab regimes wedded to the process will be endangered.

Israel pins Geneva hopes to Dayan-Carter talks

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

The unprecedented crisis that threatened to destroy the traditional though unwritten alliance between Israel and the United States subsided somewhat Oct. 5 amid reports that a diplomatic breakthrough had been achieved in talks in New York.

Date of an agreement worked out in a marathon session Oct. 4 between U.S. President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and Foreign Minister Dayan threw the diplo-

matic ball into the court of the Arab states, Israel: sources say.

Israel considers it procedurally impossible for the PLO to participate in Geneva inasmuch as it has not endorsed Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory and peace negotiations between the belligerents.

Resolution 338, which derives from 242 and was adopted after the October, 1973, war, called for a cease-fire and the convening of a peace conference.

By reaffirming the two Security Council resolutions, Mr. Carter, Secretary of State Vance, and Foreign Minister Dayan threw the diplo-

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However, the PLO entry into the negotiations is not mentioned in the memorandum of understanding on the basis of which Israel evacuated the Sinai fields and peace two years ago.

The memorandum specified that there would be no changes in the makeup of the Geneva conference unless all the parties concurred in them. Israel argues that this effectively excludes the PLO.

That was described as the need to base a renewed Geneva peace conference on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 — not mentioned in the U.S.-Soviet communiqué that started Israel Oct. 1 — and agreement on a formula to admit the Palestinians to Geneva without including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

American Jews expected to 'confront' Carter

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The long awaited confrontation between President Carter and the "pro-Israel lobby" may now be looming.

The John U.S.-Soviet moves to resolve the Middle East conflict seem to be bringing on this confrontation between the President and the organized Jewish community and its friends in the U.S. Congress.

"The moment is coming," said a State Department official concerned with Middle East affairs. "This is it."

Israel and many of its friends in the United States consider the U.S.-Soviet statement of Oct. 1 on guidelines for peace in the middle East a document heavily tilted in favor of the Arabs. They point out, among other things, that the joint statement speaks of Palestinian "rights" — and not of Palestinian "interests." The State Department's terminology in the passage is interpreted as U.S. endorsement of the idea of creating a Palestinian state in territories now occupied by the Israelis.

The document also makes no mention of formal "peace treaties," something which Israel insists is part of a settlement.

"The Israelis feel they've been betrayed," said a well-placed member of one of the leading groups in the organized Jewish community.

In New York at the United Nations, U.S.

in the United States. "And probably the Jewish community feels betrayed as well."

He declined to define what a "confrontation" with the Carter administration might consist of at this stage but predicted "heavy criticism" of its Middle East moves from a wide range of senators and congressmen, including both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans.

However, this same well-placed source, who asked not to be identified, dismissed speculation that the strong reaction against Mr. Carter's actions in the Middle East would have a major effect on the Jewish influence, mainly among members of Congress to vote against Mr. Carter on other issues such as Panama.

"No limit can be made, will be made, or has been made," this source said.

State Department sources claim that in responding to criticism and questioning from congressmen and from the Israeli "lobby," the administration would point out that the U.S. "never" spoke of Palestinian "rights" only in the context of the achievement of a final and complete settlement of the Middle East conflict.

And, they say, it also should be noted that the Soviets made no concessions to Israel in agreeing to work toward the establishment of "normal peaceful relations" among the states in the region — thus responding to the Israeli desire for "real peace" and a "normalization" of relations.

In New York at the United Nations, U.S.

secretaries understand to have been several fatalities in space years ago.

But that is looking into the unknown and unpredictable — unless Mr. Carter and Secretary Vance already have secret assurances from Arab leaders that the PLO is on the verge of endorsing the two key resolutions.

The difficulty faced by the PLO in accepting 242 is the implication that this would entail recognition of the state of Israel.

Israeli experts would not predict how their adversaries would react to the guidelines for reconvening the Geneva conference.

However, Jamil Hemed, ex-editor of the Arabic daily *El-Fajr*, termed the guidelines a setback for the militant Palestinians.

Debate was cancelled

On the other hand, Israel's willingness to include non-PLO Palestinians in the Geneva conference's opening session and to accept them as members of Jordan's delegation remains intact.

The fact that Israel's Knesset (Parliament) cancelled a political debate scheduled for Oct. 6 indicated that the Labor and Democratic Movement for Change opposition parties were not prepared to challenge the commitment of the Foreign Minister made in New York.

If the Israeli Cabinet ratifies the Carter-Vance-Dayan formula, which it seemed certain to do, the way might be cleared to Geneva, possibly by the end of the year.

*Nation buckles under 'too much too soon' program

from page 1

ato Congress. Congress is almost staggering under their weight. The energy filibuster has slowed everything down, and the hope of rescuing his month seems to be receding.

White House aide Jordan acknowledged the other day that Mr. Carter put unrealistic deadlines on getting his big legislative program through, specifically the energy program. The White House has done a "better job," he said, telling the public of the need for welfare reform and for tax legislation.

Mr. Carter will have a telephone question-and-answer session along the way on his Western trip, expounding his programs and exposing his personality to public view, perhaps to recoup ground lost in the row over former Budget Director Lance.

Diverse observers see the Carter administration suffering from a common complaint of

new presidents who arrive on the scene with sweeping legislative proposals. Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., associated with the Kennedy administration, writes in the Wall Street Journal: "The manifest failure of the Carter presidency so far has been in the realm of public education. . . ." Fletcher Smith, New York Times Washington bureau chief, thinks the big White House error on energy was overconfidence.

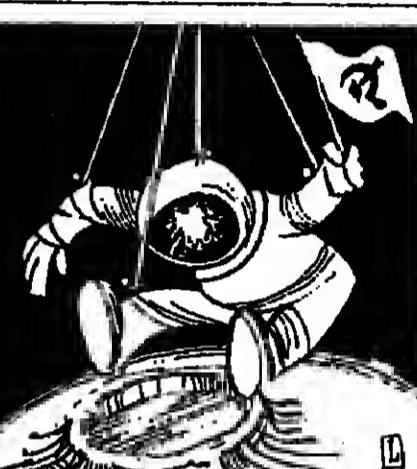
All indications are that the White House reached the same conclusions before they set off on their tour, reaching the public. He staged a Washington "spectacular" in signing the new Panama Canal accord. His forthcoming overseas trip will keep attention centered on him about the processes. . . .

Mr. Carter acknowledges that he may not

United States should collaborate with the Soviet Union in trying to achieve a Palestinian homeland as part of a prospective Mideast peace agreement.

One surprise here is that Mr. Carter has held so few so-called "fireside chats" to explain new programs. He originally expanded his energy program to a joint session of Congress April 20. The heart of it, he said, "is that our demand for fuel keeps rising more quickly than our production." He reiterated this recently: "With every passing day our energy problems become more severe."

Mr. Carter has been cranking out programs since he took office, but the job of selling the programs has lagged. In a government controlled around the presidency, his place in history may depend on his ability to get his asserted messages across as he starts a new drive at public campaigning.



talk in Prague of the coming utility of space stations for industrial purposes.

The theme of the IAF Congress this year is "Using Space, Today and Tomorrow," and Russian delegates have been speaking of the future prospects for space factories.

A pioneer in these studies is the Ukrainian Institute of Electric Welding in Kiev.

Much of the group's most advanced work is devoted to the design of semi-automated equipment for use in microgravity conditions in orbit.

Ultimately, the group expects to use a solar furnace in a future Russian space station to make new alloys, semiconductors, and other materials in orbit.

These developments apart, there is much

*Japanese make hotel a home

personally to each patron. Herr Michel began by sweeping the sidewalk and street in front of the hotel until they were spotless. Both were cheerful about opening the front door for guests who had forgotten to take their key with them. Both were tolerant of foreigners. Germans and flexible in deciphering our utterances.

Moreover, the U.S. stands to learn from the ongoing Soviet space program. The U.S. is not sending anyone into space until the early 1980s when the space shuttle will begin flying to and from orbiting Skylab. Washington, meanwhile, is anxious to gain all it can from accumulating Soviet experience. And if the diplomatic work in hand today were to be completely successful, we would be nearer a more settled and stable world than the human race has known for many centuries. One thoughtful diplomat remarked that it would be the best thing since the days of the Roman Empire.

It is not happy. Europa has its unsolved problems. But the frontiers are all accepted and stable.

Settlements in the Middle East and southern Africa and between Moscow and Washington over SALT II and the Indian Ocean would not bring about a millennium. And before they are settled, other problems may arise. But if all the diplomatic work in hand today were to be

completely successful, we would be nearer a more settled and stable world than the human race has known for many centuries. One thoughtful diplomat remarked that it would be the best thing since the days of the Roman Empire.

To be sure, in my new apartment, I have a company too. The man who rents my garage has dropped by to consult me about payment. The housewife downstairs has collected my extra key in case the plumbers come again someday, when I am absent. And those two plumbers are sitting in my bathtub right now, hammering on my pipes.

But still, it's not the same. The Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung just isn't as fascinating when I buy it myself and read it in solitude.

The drone of barges on the Rhine doesn't substitute for the "Ode to Joy" rendered by violin.

My eggs and pan-fried toast can't hold a candle to Frau Michel's bakery. Brötchen and apple jam.

There's only one solution. Once a month — I can get a reservation — I have to treat myself to an overnight stay at the hotel.

According to the military newspaper Red Star, the TU-144 will fly the 1,944-mile distance from Moscow to Alma-Ata (the capital of Kazakhstan) once a week. In contrast, British Airways and Air France fly their Concorde.

Even the cleaning woman was solicitous of guests. She waited until the last minute every day to dust my room and fluff up my feather quilt so not to disturb my reading. On the Saturday I bought 19 roses for a week when the flower vendor was closing out their stocks, she produced a vase for me.

Once a week

According to the military newspaper Red Star, the TU-144 will fly the 1,944-mile distance from Moscow to Alma-Ata (the capital of Kazakhstan) once a week. In contrast, British Airways and Air France fly their Concorde.

Everyone, it said, must work. The only exception were those who have lost their ability to work and those who have not yet reached the age for work.

"More work, more pay; less work, less pay. He who does not work, neither shall he eat." To the masses of laboring people who were exploited in the past, this is a great liberation and fundamental emancipation. It is a new thing which only surfaces in a socialist society," the article said.

A major article in a recent People's Daily, the Communist Party organ, discussed what it called the socialist principle "to each according to his work" and said that former ultra-left opposition to this was "idealism run wild."

The TU-144 record for me staying in Moscow is 84 days. There is speculation that the new communist team may try to beat the record on Salyut 6 in honor of the 50th anniversary.

Western estimates range up to ten.

More work, more pay — in Peking

people

Genius of Britain



By Nicolas Webb

Exhibition a reminder that life is better than headlines

By Stephanie Williams
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London This is no time, Britain has decided, for false modesty. Genius should be celebrated and the country is doing so at a special exhibition in London's Battersea Park.

Britons are rubbing their hands and patting themselves on the back over the native talent that produced vacuum cleaners, atomic fission, jet engines, and radar. Then there are the defense and electronic breakthroughs of World War II. But it is the achievements — the ones that have not yet hit the history books — of the new Elizabethan age that are bewildering. The sheer scale of British creativity across so many varied fields is presented on a battery of giant cards and pictures, and a 20-minute slide show.

Besides the advances in civil aviation, nuclear power, and computers, the discovery of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the development of the heart-lung machine and the plastic joint, there is the development of socialism in a mixed economy and the literary, musical, and artistic creativity that still makes British culture a leader in the field. Set the record straight.

The response to enemy technology during World War II led to such inventions as the "tin hat," as steel helmets were affectionately known, and the tank. And with the Depression of the 1920s and '30s came television, penicillin, the jet engine, and radar. Then there are the defense and electronic breakthroughs of World War II. But it is the achievements — the ones that have not yet hit the history books — of the new Elizabethan age that are bewildering. The sheer scale of British creativity across so many varied fields is presented on a battery of giant cards and pictures, and a 20-minute slide show.

The locus of the section on future developments is on harnessing new forms of energy. The British are well aware of their immense vulnerability in energy terms as a small island. The Arab oil embargo of 1973 has faded in memory in a way that the "three-day war" has never done. For nearly two months in mid-winter last year the entire nation suffered severe power restrictions brought on by a prolonged strike by the miners. Coal remains Britain's main power base and now, while developments continue in automation and safety, efforts are being made to liquefy coal beneath the ground and make it at once more transportable and applicable to further uses.

Harnessing the elements is still not efficient, but here are the first tentative steps to making it so: solar eyeballs and solar-powered seawalls to generate electricity. With the development of nonflammable helium, airships are once more a possibility and the future for ships under sail seems not quite so fantastic when you see the model for a Rottsville freighter developed from a catamaran design.

The external combustion engine, invented in 1804 and abandoned with the coming of the steam engine, can be simplified to fire home power stations. There is a walk-in model of an entirely "self-sufficient" house designed by Alexander Pike of Cambridge University. Designed to generate its own power from the wind and sun on a more basic level it is also fueled by methane gas from a sewage digester, which is gravity-fed from pits into deep heat wells to prevent waste.

Atrium vs. commerce

The British genius exhibition is a strong reminder that Britain is not doing as badly as the headlines make out. But it is also clear that the British have not yet learned how to exploit their own inventions for the general use of mankind. Behind the inventions, the organizers have stressed the altruistic motives behind their creation, motives that too often have had nothing to do with commerce. Time and again the products of British brainpower have been taken up by exploited commercially by other nations. It is American, German, and Japanese trade names that one associates with computers, television sets, and motorcycles.

Undersea robots

This all seems very hit and miss beside the sophisticated technology required for tapping North Sea oil. The equipment used for working at great depths beneath one of the roughest seas in the world is reminiscent of that for space exploration. Divers dressed in "shirtsleeve" diving suits look like underwater robots 1,500 feet below the surface. The hulls of "submersibles" — developed by Vickers-Sunbeam, a glider firm turned underwater engineers — mean that men can be taken down to survive pressures of 500 pounds per square inch 1,000 feet down. Very ingenious is the "deep-sea-mole," or hydroph, a light, self-burying anchor that turns the seabed quickly and with water jets and then buries itself to rest 100 tons.

"There is much more at the exhibition. Look

up to see yourself on television, your image picked up by an infrared camera, or the even more extraordinary sound-sensitive one. There are mirrors and lenses made from rubber with surfaces as highly polished as glass. As simple as it may seem, a typewriter for typing sheet music is a most recent invention. Outside there's a delightful statue of British comedians Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise — so stance familiar to all lovers of their TV show.

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But there is cause for congratulation. Prince Philip has described the last century as the "most fruitful period" in Britain's long history. "That this genius has not dried up is demonstrated by the number of brilliant ideas of our own generation," he observes.

Gordon Rattray Taylor, author of a book on the exhibition entitled "Salute to British Genius," argues that Britons have possibly contributed more to the advance of the world than any other nation since the Greeks. The exhibition, which is open seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., closes Oct. 30.

"I think I need a tune-up. I'm burning too much oil."

The Christian Science Monitor

By George Canna

Architecture

By William Martin

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Connecticut

Most people write wish they had. But Louis Kahn was moved to build what he felt. And his last building, the Yale Center for British Art, which opened here in April, three years after his passing, is a "finest hour" that will be studied as long as the centuries of creativity it contains.

That warm, lidy little man, born in 1901 on the Baltic Island of Osel, moving to Philadelphia as a child, educated in the besus arts trades at the University of Pennsylvania, and many years later putting his city on the map as architecture's metaphysical mores, did not just build for the ages. Finally, he built for us.

The evidence of history was like a building material to him. Evoking it was as important as any structural escalation. The nature of a building's functional requirements and social character, the contours of the landscape of the streetscape surrounding it, and the kinds of human encounter, ranging about, alongside, and through it — all were sources of design for Kahn. Light, natural light, was a constant consideration. Kahn respected for its primal properties energized architecture in the same sense that Einstein liberated physics. Kahn often said, in fact, that E=MC² is a really great poem because it says the most in essence with the least of means. And if this was an aesthetic analysis, it was also a strict assertion. Kahn couldn't separate the two.

The kind of perception can only come from

the eye, humble probing of the strata of feelings and facts, ideas and experiences, images and symbols that make up the geology of the underlying what we know, or think we know. Instead of chiseling out on the past — looking for principles to apply, not styles to copy — reopened a vast conceptual quarry that had been off-limits for years. It's sized up the site, ferreted out fundamentals, then brought his forms out of the ground and into light with painstaking technical veracity.

He called his materials "spent lights"; his structures he called "givers of light." Spending his materials, raising them into place, joining them just so, he wanted people to sense a building's identity and integrity as a clear conscience of construction. It was as it to say, "Asian. This place has a conscience, just as you do."

Simple cadence of concrete

The new Yale Center for British Art, a classically simple cadence of concrete framing,

set out on a 20-foot grid, infilled with sheets of

prefabricated stainless-steel and expanses of

clear glass, is a four-story chip off one of New York's old blocks, edging right out to the corner of Chapel and High Streets.

Across Chapel, and one block east, on College Street, which faces the green, is where

Kahn grew up, beginning in 1716 (15 years after

its founding in 1701). The street-strengthening

form lurking curiously beyond, and before

punching the elevator lobby, there is a huge rounded

out to Chapel Street and on over toward the Yale campus.

The fourth-level gallery, especially, is a visual counterpoint between England's cultural heritage inside and, outside, the cumulative evidence of America's.

The Yale Center for British Art, completed

after Kahn's passing by the firm of Anthony

Pellechia and Marshall D. Meyer — both of

whom worked for Kahn, is an accomplishment

of amazing power. It is both contained and contemplative, but gives way, recurrently, to almost affectuous spatial embrasures — not unlike Kahn himself. "My buildings express things that do not belong to me or begin with me," he once explained. Kahn was not so much a maker of history, in the usual sense, as a kindly, informative emanation of history's spirit.

Mr. Martin writes architecture and urban design, criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.

Architecture

By William Martin

New Haven, Connecticut

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material to him. Evoking it was as important

as any structural escalation. The nature of

a building's functional requirements and social

character, the contours of the landscape of the

streetscape surrounding it, and the kinds of

human encounter, ranging about, alongside,

and through it — all were sources of design for

Kahn. Light, natural light, was a constant

consideration. Kahn respected for its primal

properties energized architecture in the same

sense that Einstein liberated physics. Kahn often

said, in fact, that E=MC² is a really great

poem because it says the most in essence with

the least of means. And if this was an aesthetic

analysis, it was also a strict assertion. Kahn

couldn't separate the two.

The kind of perception can only come from

the eye, humble probing of the strata of feelings

and facts, ideas and experiences, images

and symbols that make up the geology of the

underlying what we know, or think we know.

Instead of chiseling out on the past —

looking for principles to apply, not styles

to copy — reopened a vast conceptual

quarry that had been off-limits for years. It's sized up

the site, ferreted out fundamentals, then

brought his forms out of the ground and into

light with painstaking technical veracity.

He called his materials "spent lights"; his

structures he called "givers of light."

Spending his materials, raising them into place, joining them just so, he wanted people to sense a building's identity and integrity as a clear

conscience of construction. It was as it to

say, "Asian. This place has a conscience, just

as you do."

Simple cadence of concrete

The new Yale Center for British Art, a classically simple cadence of concrete framing,

set out on a 20-foot grid, infilled with sheets of

prefabricated stainless-steel and expanses of

clear glass, is a four-story chip off one of New

York's old blocks, edging right out to the

corner of Chapel and High Streets.

Across Chapel, and one block east, on

College Street, which faces the green, is where

Kahn grew up, beginning in 1716 (15 years after

its founding in 1701). The street-strengthening

form lurking curiously beyond, and before

punching the elevator lobby, there is a huge rounded

out to Chapel Street and on over toward the

Yale campus.

The fourth-level gallery, especially, is a visual

counterpoint between England's cultural

heritage inside and, outside, the cumulative

evidence of America's.

The Yale Center for British Art, completed

after Kahn's passing by the firm of Anthony

Pellechia and Marshall D. Meyer — both of

whom worked for Kahn, is an accomplishment

of amazing power. It is both contained and

contemplative, but gives way, recurrently, to

almost affectuous spatial embrasures — not

like Kahn himself. "My buildings express

things that do not belong to me or begin with

me," he once explained. Kahn was not so

much a maker of history, in the usual sense, as

a kindly, informative emanation of history's

spirit.

No stiffness allowed

for children



Sprout a lime bean or onion in a jar and see seeds send up shoots from eggshells or natural sponge gardens

Flowers in egg-shells — and other unexpected places

Growing plants in jars to watch them sprout

By Judith Heimund

Perhaps you and your family are planning flowers and vegetables to enjoy later this summer. Here are some indoor gardening projects that might be fun to try, too:

1. Find out about roots.

Here are two projects that will help you see how roots grow and bring nourishment to plants:

You will need:

A quart jar.

A place of blotting paper or several paper towels.

Lime bean seeds (you can use dried beans but be sure they are not "pre-soaked").

First, soak about a dozen beans overnight in enough water to cover them. They will look wrinkly and the skins will be split. If you open one or two very carefully you will see the tiny plant ready to grow. You will even see a tiny curl up and waiting.

Preparing jar

Now line the jar with the blotting paper or toweling. Fit it securely around the inside of the jar, then wet it by putting a little water in the jar and letting the paper absorb it.

Very carefully push the beans down between the paper and the side of the jar.

Replace the jar cover.

Watch each day to be sure the paper stays moist.

In a very few days you will see the roots begin to grow. When the leaves begin to appear take the top off the jar. This little plant will not last long, but will show you what goes on under the ground when you plant things.

2. Another project which is fun may be done with a good fat onion and a jar. The onion should sit about halfway down in the jar. Take three or four toothpicks and stick them into the onion at regular intervals all around the middle. Fill the jar with water and set the onion in the jar, placing the pale brown root beginnings in the water. The roots will "come to life" and begin to grow. After a while green sprouts will appear too.

Planting in egg shells

Plant a dozen.

You will need:

Flower or vegetable seeds.

An egg carton.

Egg shells and small scissors.

Soil.

As you use eggs save the larger halves of the shells or blow the eggs by making a small hole in one end of the shell, a pinhole in the other. Blow through the pinhole to expel the egg.

With small scissors trim the top of the shell to make a smooth edge (if using blown eggs)

cut off about one-quarter of the top of the shell.

Place shells in an empty egg carton — you may want to decorate them with marking crayons or water colors — just remember, they are very fragile.

Fill each shell within about quarter inch of the top with the soil.

Plant a few seeds in each, then water them, put them in a sunny window and watch them grow.

When the plants are too big for their little pots, plant them outdoors. To move them to the garden just dig a small hole and carefully peel away the eggshell before planting.

Just for fun.

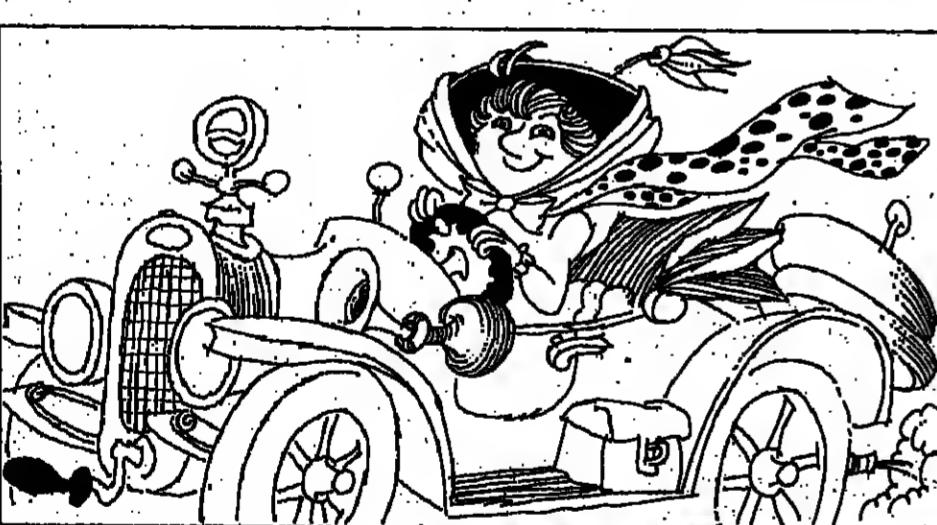
You will need:

Bird seed.

A natural sponge (not a plastic one).

A shallow dish.

This one's easy. Just place the sponge in the dish, add some water to wet the sponge (be sure to keep it moist). Now sprinkle the bird seed on the sponge, getting as much as possible in the holes. In a day or two you will have a sponge garden. This is fun to do with a younger brother or sister — they'll think it's magic.



PUZZLE

The lady is proud of her brand-new antique car. Our staff photographer took a nice picture, but the print did not come out exactly. Can you find the six differences between the pictures?

Puzzles with food in mind

Add a missing letter to each word given below, then by rearranging the letters you will get the name of a fruit or vegetable. For example: add the letter "I" to the word "slove," then rearrange the letters and you'll get the word "olives."

- 1. slove
- 2. apeech
- 3. tees
- 4. mile
- 5. sana
- 6. chalna
- 7. pos
- 8. ean
- 9. cutlet
- 10. noona

- Answers:
- 1. olive
- 2. peach
- 3. tee
- 4. lime
- 5. banana
- 6. chana
- 7. potato
- 8. bean
- 9. salami
- 10. onion

If you were traveling, could you order your favorite vegetable from a French or Spanish menu? Try matching each English vegetable with its French or Spanish equivalent:

French	English	Spanish
A. patiron	1. carrot	a. zanahoria
B. carotte	2. onion	b. papa
C. tomate	3. pea	c. esparrago
D. pois	4. asparagus	d. coliflor
E. haricots	5. cucumber	e. lomate
F. chou-fleur	6. pepper	f. zanahoria
G. chou	7. tomato	g. pimiento
H. chou	8. beans	h. col
I. asperge	9. cabbage	i. judia
J. concombre	10. cauliflower	j. cebolla

Answers:

- 1. olive
- 2. peach
- 3. tee
- 4. lime
- 5. banana
- 6. chana
- 7. potato
- 8. bean
- 9. salami
- 10. onion

Listed in one column are finished products you can buy. In another column, in jumbled order, is the raw material from which the product can be made or extracted. Be a scientist and match the correct parts.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. leather | A. wheat |
| 2. flour | B. indigo |
| 3. coke | C. apples |
| 4. meal | D. coal |
| 5. sweet chier | E. skins |
| 6. tar | F. flax |
| 7. glass | G. pine tree |
| 8. copra | H. wood |
| 9. paper | I. corn |
| 10. linen | J. petroleum |
| 11. gasolins | K. sand |
| 12. bluing | L. fats |
| 13. soap | M. cane |
| 14. sugar | N. milk |
| 15. cheese | O. coconut |

Answers:

- 1. olive
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- 3. tee
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- 9. salami
- 10. onion

Aboard the QE2: is getting there really half the fun?

By Melvin Meddocke

Aboard Queen Elizabeth 2

A photograph taken just a little over a decade ago shows five ships tied up at New York's "Luxury Liner Row": the Queen Elizabeth, the Franca, the Constitution, the United States, and the Raffaello. All are gone now to one ignominious form of "retirement" or another.

Over land, over sea one now glances impatiently at one's watch, pops a salted nut or two, carves a pre-cooked steak, and voila! one has traveled from interchangeable airport to interchangeable airport, late 20th-century style.

The luxury liner, which replaced the sailing packet a century ago as the railroad replaced the stagecoach, has, in turn, become the victim of further technological evolution.

Today the history of the transatlantic passenger liner is being perpetuated by the wake of but one ship, the Queen Elizabeth 2.

The Queen Elizabeth 2 was built in 1968, far too late for illusions. 1957 was the year of the Great Divide: As many passengers crossed the Atlantic by air as by sea, and after that the swing to the plane was swift and, for the luxury liner, nearly terminal. A Cunard manifesto defined the margins left to its last seafarer: "The new QE2 will not merely ferry passengers gloriously back and forth across the Atlantic. Instead she will operate as a self-contained sea-going resort."

In effect, the QE2 must answer the rough question: "Why would I rather be here — on this 1,000-foot bit of floating real estate — rather than at such destinations as London or New York or Paris?"

A heightened value

Shuffleboard will not do as an answer, though it is part of the answer. For the law of the luxury liner is that something one would take for granted on land assumes a heightened value at sea. QE2 passengers spend hours playing "deck tennis" — i.e., throwing a ring across a net. Jogging, or simply walking, becomes a kind of physics privilege. A lecture on backgammon turns into an event. Men have been known to attend seminars on the art of makeup. To switch on one's cabin radio and hear the seagoing equivalent of Muzak seem a small miracle.

Then there is calling, a normal habit which, on shipboard, somehow becomes a full-time occupation. On the QE2 the lip-smacking passenger has a wake-up hot cup to his cabin. Then comes breakfast. Fruits, from melons to figs. Mountains of porridge. Two kinds of pancakes. Two kinds of bacon. Eggs in every conceivable style — after which the poor sloven fellow can hardly wait for his morning bouillon at 11. How did he ever survive without it in his landlubber days?

The hard-gulping travolor no sooner drops his ovens-to-soupkin than it's time for lunch. More soups — plus salads, fish, fowl, meat, and endives desserts. In short, something far more like dinner. Or so it would seem until you face a dinner. But wait. First, naturally, there is afternoon tea, sweetened and lengthened out by dace music from one of the two orchestras stocked by the QE2.

Besides taking advantage of the sea-enhanced routines of daily living, the QE2 relies heavily on a "You-sailed-with-a-celebrity" policy. On a recent crossing the singer and dancer Rita Moreno was the "star" attraction in the various QE2 clubrooms, while, rather like a floating Chautauqua, the Nobel economist Milton Friedman, the composer and music critic Virgil Thomson, and Betty Friedan provided passengers with a series of improving daytime lectures.

The luxury liner has one other cunning resource

against ship-boredom. Old luxury-liner hands used to have a saying: Every ship has three sides — port, starboard, and social. On each crossing of the QE2 a small, highly structured community is deliberately created for a brief but intriguing interval. In fact, the luxury liner may be one of the last places on earth — or sea — where classes temporarily constituted, can still feel a bracing sense of feudal rivalry.

On a plane "first-class" and "tourist" are distinctions so abstract as to be almost meaningless. On a ship, "first-class" and "tourist" form ancient lines, full of delicious invidiousness. "First-class" still sniffs with a marvelous snobbliness of Right Families; "tourist" however modified, derives its heritage from The Great Unwashed — the immigrant in steerage. Robert Louis Stevenson, a romantic slummer like all writers, once traveled in steerage so that he could write George Orwell's book, "The Amateur Immigrant." As late as the 1920s when the author Ludwig Bemelmans wished to gather material by the same ruse, a French purser rebuked him thus: "Ab Monsieur, Victor Hugo did not come a hunchback to write 'Notre Dame.' "

In addition to straitlaced dining rooms, the QE2 has separate swimming pools, laundromats, and libraries for first-class and tourist. The two classes are allowed to coexist at movies. (When "talkies" first came out, only the first-class passenger could view them on certain liners; the tourist class was condemned to "silents.")

In 1977, if the first-class travetar can no longer quite believe himself a "temporary member of royalty" — the promise of earlier liners to gullible Americans — he can at least feel like the member of a particularly exclusive country club. On the other hand, the tourist-class travetor will see himself as a lively Bohemian, having a lot more fun than those stuffy snobs in evening dress and black tie.

Changed world

So the passengers polarize into Dowager Duchesses and Happy Peasants — how the concierges are playing tonight! Nobody should underestimate the pleasures of shipboard class-warfare, which the QE2 further sharpens and refines by offering "suite" and "Penhouse Room" for the first-class-of-the-first-class. Only the children, sneaking back and forth across the lines, know the truth their parents hate to hear: There's not that much difference.

And how could it be otherwise? The QE2 was launched with the same gold scissors that cut the launching cord on the earlier Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary. But into what a changed world!

The QE2 does not, like the old French liners, contain

enough gilt and mirrors for the palace at Versailles. She does not, like the old Italian liners, feature painted cellings with puckered cherubs, nor, like the old German liners, resemble a stage setting out of Wagner. She is equally removed from earlier Cunarders. The mahogany paneling and marble that made English ships such as the Mauretania seem like floating St. James clubs have been replaced by plastic and aluminum. The QE2 is a decent compromise — halfway between Ruritania and a four-star motel — designed for an age which would not use a luxury liner straight, in all its pure vulgarity.

What, in 1977, is the "case" for ship-travel? There remains finally the abiding presence of the sea — life's most terrifying and consoling rhythm. The seavoyager has not just pushed another instant button. He earns his departure and his arrival, wave by wave. He bears witness to his transit. He learns the meaning of the word "voyage." There is really quite a lot to be said for travel that makes one register the experience itself rather than just the jet-ing.



The Christian Science Monitor

IN DETROIT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

airport
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
READING ROOMS

PETROPOL
Metropolitan Airport
South Terminal Building
8 a.m.-9 p.m. except
Saturday 11 a.m.-9 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays
2 p.m.-9 p.m.

LOS ANGELES
International Airport
LAX
Union Airports Satellite 7
Use International Trans
7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Daily

SAN FRANCISCO
International Airport
South Terminal
Departure Level
Opposite Newstand
Open 24 hours

MORCOTE-LUGANO, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL OLIVELLA AU LAC

Tel. 081/681731
Telex 79133
Dir. Manfred and Christine Höger
CH-6922 MORCOTE

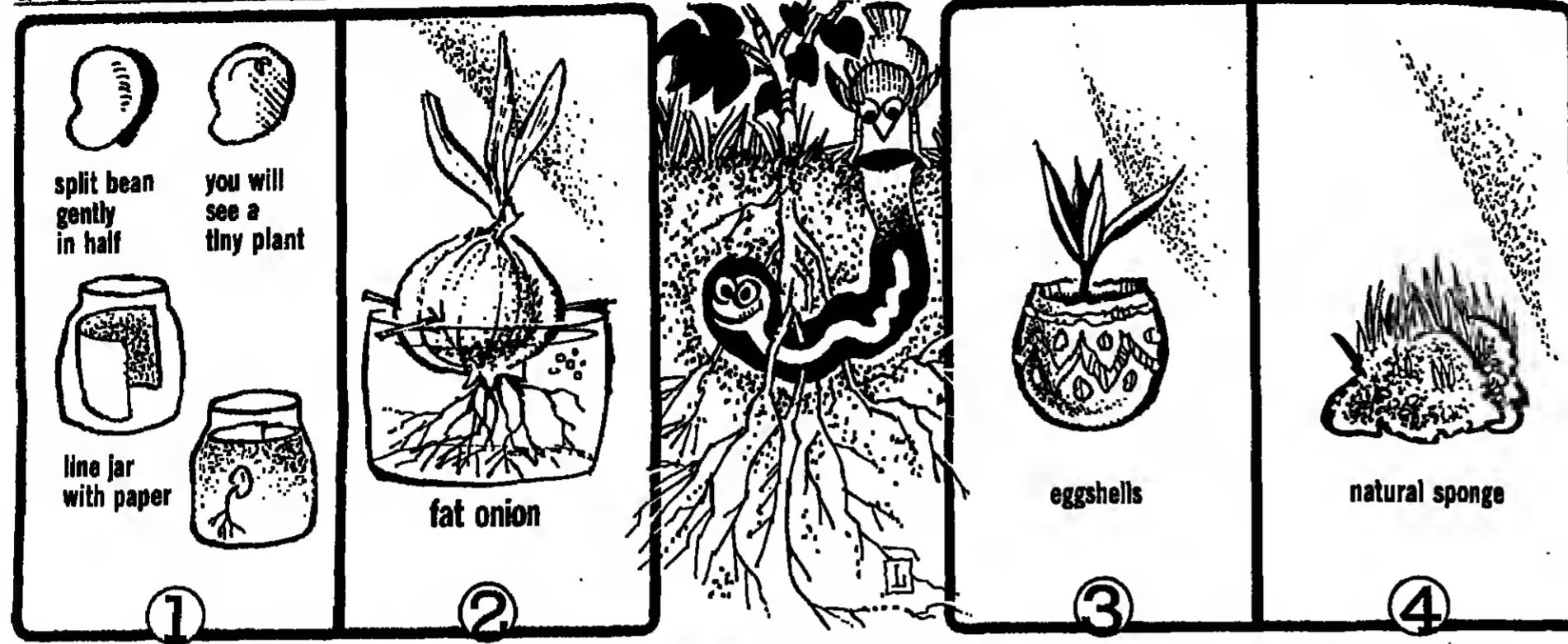
Swimming-pool Private Beach
Yachting Windsurfing Water-Skiing
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for children



Sprout a lima bean or onion in a jar and see seeds sprout from eggshells or natural sponge gardens

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By Judith Heimland

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Egg shells and small scissors.

Soil.

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cut off about one-quarter of the top of the shell).

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Fill each shell within about quarter inch of the top with the soil.

Plant a few seeds in each, then water them, put them in a sunny window and watch them grow.

When the plants are too big for their little pots, plant them outdoors. To move them to the garden just dig a small hole and carefully peel away the eggshell before planting.

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A natural sponge (not a plastic one).

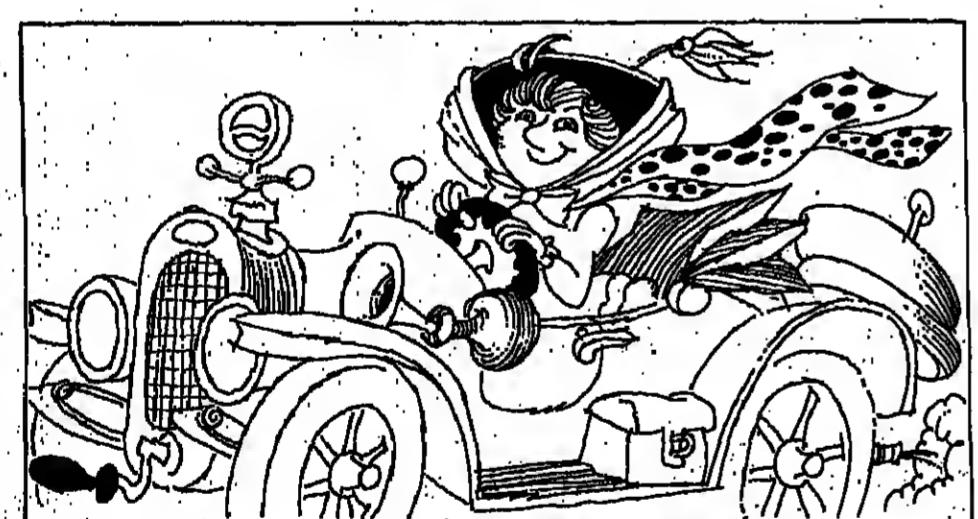
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Puzzle

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- 1. solve
- 4. milia
- 8. cutlet

- 2. speech
- 5. cama
- 9. sprint

- 3. tees
- 6. chains
- 10. rooma

- 7. coon
- 8. beets
- 11. products

- 9. latkes
- 10. peaches
- 12. apples

- 11. leathers
- 12. beans
- 13. tomatoes

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French/German

L'Europe n'a pas besoin de l'aide des Etats-Unis pour faire face aux communistes

[Traduction d'un article ayant paru le 3 octobre en première page]

Il se peut que l'unique chose d'importance capitale qui se soit produite dans le monde depuis fort longtemps est arrivée en France l'autre jour, lorsque les communistes, les socialistes et les radicaux de gauche ont interrompu leurs discussions relatives à leur campagne électorale.

Ils ne pouvaient se mettre d'accord sur un programme commun de campagne électorale. Le fait que cet accord n'ait pas été possible a dissipé, tout au moins pour le moment, un grand et sombre nuage politique de dessus la tête du gouvernement français. Mais, ce qui est encore plus important, c'est que le nuage s'est aussi dissipé de dessus la tête des chefs d'état-major de l'OTAN.

Pour évaluer l'importance de l'événement on doit essayer de comprendre ce qui serait arrivé si les trés pruris de la gauche française avaient réussi à se mettre d'accord sur leur programme de politique commune. Unis, ils avaient l'excellente perspective de remporter les élections prévues pour mars prochain. Ce qui, en retour, aurait signifié que le parti communiste français (P.C.F.) faisant partie du gouvernement aurait pu exercer une forte pression sur la politique intérieure aussi bien que sur la politique étrangère.

Les experts se demandent jusqu'à quel point les communistes français auraient fait pression sur la politique nationale lorsqu'ils auraient fait partie du gouvernement. Les communistes avaient évidemment demandé

une politique étrangère « neutre ». Le fait essentiel est que l'alliance entre les Etats-Unis et l'Europe occidentale reposait sur la supposition que les pays de l'Europe occidentale ne seront pas communistes dans leurs systèmes économiques, leur politique intérieure et leur attitude militaire. Est-ce que l'OTAN et la Communauté européenne pourraient survivre si des communistes faisaient partie du gouvernement français l'an prochain et s'ils partaient à d'autres gouvernements européens plus tard ?

Personne ne peut être absolument certain de la réponse. Mais il est un fait que depuis de nombreux mois les chefs de gouvernement de l'Europe occidentale, les chefs d'état-major du Pentagone à Washington, le quartier général de l'OTAN à Bruxelles pousaient un profond soupir de soulagement. Les généraux et amiraux du Pentagone à Washington levèrent, paraît-il, les yeux vers le ciel avec reconnaissance. Le président Carter annonça qu'il s'arrêterait à Paris lors de sa prochaine tournée dans le monde. Le président français, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, regarda joyeusement ses actions monter à la bourse des valeurs politiques. Les conversations virèrent immédiatement de la probabilité d'un gouvernement de gauche à la possibilité d'une coalition entre centristes gauchards et socialistes, laissant de côté les Gaullistes à droite et les communistes à gauche.

Comment tout cela est-il arrivé ?

Pas, qu'on le note bien, à la suite de quelque menace de Washington. Voilà un autre exemple d'Européens de l'Ouest résolvant leurs propres problèmes politiques tout sauf sans intervention extérieure. (Le Portugal fut le premier exemple de la solution heureuse d'une crise politique sans l'intervention de Washington. L'Espagne a aussi résolu ses

problèmes politiques internes en dehors de Washington.)

Si Washington avait, dans le cas présent, menacé la France de représailles dans l'éventualité que les communistes fassent partie du gouvernement, cet heureux résultat se serait-il produit ? Presque certainement pas. Une intervention manifeste de Washington aurait probablement produit ce que Washington souhaitait le moins. Ironiquement, le coup de pouce étranger qui a rompu l'équilibre est venu de Moscou.

La bourse des valeurs françaises fit un bond vertigineux. Le quartier général de l'OTAN à Bruxelles poussa un profond soupir de soulagement. Les généraux et amiraux du Pentagone à Washington levèrent, paraît-il, les yeux vers le ciel avec reconnaissance. Le président Carter annonça qu'il s'arrêterait à Paris lors de sa prochaine tournée dans le monde. Le président français, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, regarda joyeusement ses actions monter à la bourse des valeurs politiques. Les conversations virèrent immédiatement de la probabilité d'un gouvernement de gauche à la possibilité d'une coalition entre centristes gauchards et socialistes, laissant de côté les Gaullistes à droite et les communistes à gauche.

Depuis juin, le Kremlin a préparé une ligne de conduite dure et intransigeante aux partis communistes d'Europe occidentale. Cela a commencé immédiatement après les élections espagnoles. Sa première cible fut le chef du parti communiste espagnol, Santiago Carrillo, qui avait suivi la ligne de conduite la plus indépendante du groupe.

Dernièrement, le Kremlin s'est retourné contre le P.C.F. Ce qui a eu pour résultat de durcir la ligne de conduite des communistes français à l'intérieur de la coalition de la gauche au point que les communistes français ont insisté pour proposer un programme de nationalisations que ni les socialistes ni les radicaux de gauche ne pouvaient accepter.

En d'autre termes, c'est Moscou, et non Washington, qui a rompu la coalition de la gauche en France, coalition qui avait provoqué une telle inquiétude pendant si longtemps à Washington.

Europa braucht die USA nicht, um mit den Kommunisten fertig zu werden

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 3. Oktober, Seite 1.]

Die Kommunisten, Sozialisten und radikalen Linken in Frankreich haben vor kurzem ihre Gespräche über den Wahlkampf abgebrochen. Es ist das seit langem vielleicht wichtigste Ereignis in der Welt.

Sie konnten sich nicht auf ein gemeinsames Regierungsprogramm einigen. Dies vertreibt, für den Augenblick wenigstens, eine dunkle politische Wolke, die über der französischen Regierung aufzogzogen war. Noch wichtiger ist jedoch, daß es die Wolke, die sich über den Hauptsitz der Führer des NATO-Bündnisses zusammengeballt hatte, verjagt hat.

Die Experten streiten sich darüber, wie wohl die französischen Kommunisten, wann sie er-

stehen würden, die Politik des Landes beeinflussen würden, wenn sich die drei Parteien der französischen Linken auf ein politisches Programm geeinigt hätten. Gemeinsam hätten sie gute Aussichten gehabt, die Wahl im März nächsten Jahres zu gewinnen. Dies wiederum hieße, daß die französische Kommunistische Partei in der Regierung wäre und einen starken Einfluß auf die innen- und außenpolitischen Ausläufen könnte.

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Wie konnte das alles geschehen? Nicht, so sei klar, aufgrund irgendwelcher Drohungen aus Washington. Es ist ein weiteres Beispiel dafür, daß die Westeuropäer ihre politischen Probleme selbst lösen können. Eine Einmischung von außen, (Portugal war das erste Beispiel dafür, daß eine politische Krise ohne die Einmischung Washingtons eine geglückte Lösung finden kann. Spanien hat seine innenpolitischen Probleme ebenfalls ohne Washington gelöst.)

Wann Washington in diesem Fall mit Vergeltungsmaßnahmen gedroht hätte, falls die Kommunisten der französischen Regierung beteiligt würden, wäre es dann zu einem so guten Ergebnis gekommen? Sehr wahrscheinlich nicht. Eine offene Einmischung Washingtons hätte möglicherweise geaußert zur Folge gehabt, was Washington sich am wenigsten wünschte. Die Hilfe von außen, die sich als das Zünglein an der Waage erwies, kam ironischerweise von Moskau.

Der Kremi hat den kommunistischen Parteiführer der Westeuropäer gesagt: „Juni unanständig und kompromißlos die Linien verlassen.“ Es begann unmittelbar nach den Wahlen in Spanien. Die erste Zeitschife war der Chef der spanischen Kommunistischen Partei, Santiago Carrillo, der das unabdingbare Kura unter den westeuropäischen kommunistischen Parteien verfolgt hat.

In jüngster Zeit war der 23. September. An jenem Tag gab es die Führer der drei französischen Linksparteien – der Kommunisten, Sozialisten und radikalen Linken – bekannt, daß sie sich nicht auf ein gemeinsames Regierungsprogramm für die bevorstehenden Wahlen einigen könnten. Alle gaben dar Hoffnung Ausdruck, daß die Bemühungen um eine Übereinkunft fortgesetzt würden. Es wurden jedoch keine weiteren Gesprächstermine festgelegt.

Die französischen Börsekurse erlaubten einen Hochstand. Im „NATO-Hauptquartier“ in Brüssel war deutlich ein Seufzer der Erleichterung zu hören. Generäle und Admirals im Pentagon in Washington sollen dankbar den Blick zum Himmel gerichtet haben. Präsident Carter gab bekannt, daß auf seiner nächsten Weltreise auch in Paris Station machen werde. Der französische Präsident, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, beobachtete froh, wie auch seine



What do you mean endangered species? It's a dragon!
Que voulez-vous dire une espèce en danger d'extinction?
Dieses Tier soll vom Aussterben bedroht sein? Es ist ein Drache!

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine.

Enlever les étiquettes

Dieu. Nous nous privons de la joie de savoir ce qui est vrai de notre frère humain lorsque nous le considérons d'un point de vue misérable, limité.

Qu'en est-il de quelqu'un qui nous semble être un pécheur, mauvais, indigne de notre amour et de notre respect ? Enlever l'étiquette et cherchez l'essentiel de Dieu. Christ Jésus réprimanda Simon le phariseen, qui vit sa femme lavant les pieds de Jésus uniquement comme une pécheresse et ne pouvait pas reconnaître la sincérité de son repentir et son adoration pour le Christ. Jésus dit à la femme : « Tes péchés ne sont pas pardonnés. » Le Maître ne maintint jamais quelqu'un dans un état de condamnation et nous ne devrions pas le faire non plus.

A mesure que nous nous efforçons de libérer notre pensée de faux concepts, ne nous oublions pas nous-mêmes. Nous promenons souvent avec nous, gravé dans notre pensée,

une image indésirable de comparaison avec les autres, qui semblent être plus beaux, plus intelligents, plus capables. Cette comparaison même nous cache notre être réel, limité, partiel. Donc, quelles que soient les étiquettes elles n'ont ni substance ni autorité, à moins qu'elles ne représentent l'homme parfait de la création de Dieu. La seule étiquette qui soit vraie de l'homme est : « Spirituel et pur ».

¹ Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 483; ² Luc 7:42.

³ Christian Science (christian-science.com)

La traduction française du livre « Livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne », « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais original. Traduit par la Traductrice officielle de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commanditaire Francis C. Cameron, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wochentlich]

Entfernen Sie die „Anhängeschildchen“!

Viele von uns merken es gar nicht, wenn wir uns selbst, unseren Familienangehörigen, Freunden und Mitarbeitern bestimmt Charakterzüge und Eigentümlichkeiten anhängen. Diese Merkmale werden dann oft zu einem festen Bestandteil unseres Denkens und bestimmen unser Verhalten anderen gegenüber, während sie gleichzeitig unseren eigenen Fortschritt behindern.

Die meisten dieser Charakterzüge sind eher negativ als positiv. Und im allgemeinen schreibt wir sie unserer Mitmenschen in Gedanken zu, denn wir würden ihnen die unfröhlichen Dinge, die wir über sie denken, nicht ins Gesicht sagen. Aber keiner dieser Charakterzüge, keine dieser Eigentümlichkeiten ist wahr, denn alle beschreiben nicht den wirklichen Menschen, den geistigen Menschen, den Gott erschaffen hat.

Gott hat den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen; daher ist er groß und vollkommen. Diesen vollkommenen Menschen sah Jesus in all denen, die zu ihm kamen, um geheilt zu werden. Seine klare Vorstellung vom Menschen besaß das Böse aus, das den Anspruch erhob, ein Teil des Menschen zu sein, und führte die Hoffnung herbei. Auf diese Weise wird auch heute die Macht Gottes im menschlichen Bewußtsein.

Wenn unser geistiges Bild durch falsche Vorstellungen von Rasse, Volkszugehörigkeit, Familie oder persönlichen Eigentümlichkeiten beeinflußt ist, müssen wir über das materielle Bild hinwegsehen und das Kind Gottes sehen. Wir borauen uns der Freude, die Wahrheit über unsere Mitmenschen zu erkennen, wenn wir ihn von einem begrenzten, materiellen Standpunkt aus betrachten.

Betrachten wir jemanden als sinn Invaliden? Der Mensch ist sofrecht und frei. Hüten wir jemanden für alt und schwach? Der von Gott erschaffene Mensch ist immer neu und unveränderlich. Sehen wir ihn von einem begrenzten Charakterzüge, die wir nicht mi-

gen, oder erkennen wir sein wirkliches Wesen als einer vollkommenen Idee Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts? Mary Baker Eddy, die Erfinderin und Gründerin der Christian Science, schreibt: „Eine geistige Idee tritt kein einziges Element des Irrtums in sich, und diese Wahrheit entfernt alles Schädliche, während sie gleichzeitig unseren eigenen Fortschritt behindert.“

In unserem Bemühen, unser Denken von falschen Vorstellungen zu befreien, sollten wir uns selbst nicht vergessen. Oft hat sich das unerwünschte Bild des Vergleichs mit anderen, die hübscher, intelligent, stolz zu sein scheinen als wir, in unser Denken eingeschlichen. Dieser Vergleich macht uns für unser wirkliches, unbegrenztes, vollkommenes Selo blind. Ganz gleich also, wie die „Anhängeschildchen“ aussiezen mögen, sie haben keine Substanz, keine Autorität, es sei denn, sie beschreiben den von Gott geschaffenen vollkommenen Menschen. Geistigkeit und Vollkommenheit sind das einzige, was wir Menschen gerechterweise zuschreiben können.

¹ Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 463; Lukas 7:48.
² Christian Science Articles online

³ Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christian Science erschien unter dem Titel „Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures“ von Mary Baker Eddy, mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhalten. Das Buch kann in den Lebensmittelgeschäften und Apotheken sowie in den Buchhandlungen gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-interschaffende Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

„Die heilende Berührung der Liebe Gottes“
In der Bibel verheißen Gott: „Dich will ich wieder gesund machen und deine Wunden heilen.“
Wollen Sie sich mehr der heilenden Führer Gottes bewußt sein? Vielleicht sollten Sie Ihr Verständnis von Gott erweitern und verfeinern. Ein Buch, das Ihnen dabei helfen kann, ist Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy. Es enthält die immer gegenwärtige Güte Gottes, Seine Macht und Seine Liebe.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit spricht von Gottes Unwandelbarkeit und Seinem Gesetz, dem Hellen durch Gebet. Das Buch kann Ihnen zeigen, wie Heilung und Erneuerung in Ihr Leben kommen können, wenn Sie Ihre Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen ändern. Es zeigt Ihnen, wie die biblischen Verheißungen sich erfüllen. Sie können das Buch erhalten, wenn Sie sich an die folgende Adresse wenden:

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Schicken Sie mir bitte das Buch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift.

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Courtesy of The Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Woodchopper's Drawing by Anton Mauve (1838-1888)

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARTISTS and their INSPIRATION

As often as possible, within the next year, The Home Forum page will offer colleagues with or essays by distinguished artists, poets and writers to which their attitudes toward their arts will be discussed. The second artist in this series is Yehudi Menuhin, the great violinist who also cares deeply about mankind.

Between the two sentences a policy had become a piece of inconvenience, and a piece of inconvenience invites inconvenience. So my proposal to play while he pecked his valise left him no alternative but to revoke the policy or abdicate it altogether. Something must have alarmed him, my defenselessness or my urgency or his failure to think of the better reason why I shouldn't come. As soon as he capitulated, I felt perfectly certain he accepted me from then on as his charge, and when Abe and I arrived at his apartment on the Rue de Clichy at six the next morning it was, as far as I was concerned, for my first lesson. And so it proved.

Enesco wasn't just a teacher, indeed he never so described himself. He was the sustaining hand of providence, the inspiration that bore me aloft...

If a great man entertains doubts, his disciple gives him the benefit of every one. Enesco will always remain the Absolute by which I judge others, finding them, but especially myself, wanting. Apart from those ineffable qualities we gloss over with words like "presence" and the mystic mantle my veneration threw around him, his musical prowess was simply phenomenal. He knew by heart the Bach Urtext edition, 58 of the 60 volumes having been given to him by Queiroz Marie (of Rampaia) in his conservatory days (of the two missing volumes, one was the Index). I recall the day he sat at an old upright piano and, hammering, crooning, whistling the various parts, evoked *Tristan und Isolde* more dramatically than an operatic company — without a score, for Wagner too had been wholly committed to memory.

No single feat, however, made a greater impression on me than one performed during a lesson. Meurice Ravel suddenly burst into our midst, the ink still drying on a piano-and-violin sonata which he had brought along. It seemed his publishers, Durand, wished to hear it immediately. (In those days publishers did not accept anybody's work unhaired, not even Ravel's; what would they have done, I wonder, with dodecaphonic scores?) Enesco, chivalrous man that he was, craved Abe's and my indulgence — as though I might draw myself up to my full four feet six inches and thunder, "What a nuisance!" — than, with Ravel at the piano, sight-read the complex work, pausing now and again for elucidation. Ravel would have let matters rest there, but Enesco suggested they have one more run-through, whereupon he laid the manuscript to one side and played the entire work from memory. Such mnemonic *tours de force* bore out my conviction that this tree of a man, as he seemed to me, drew musical intelligence straight from the source.

Enesco gave me lessons whenever his concert schedule allowed, perhaps five in five successive days, then none for a fortnight, but each one lasting an entire afternoon as if to make amends for their irregularity. A lesson was an inspiration, not a stage reached in a course of instruction. It was the making of music, much as if I were his orchestra, playing under his direction, or his apprentice-soloist and his both conductor and orchestra, for while he accompanied me at the piano he also sang the different voices of the score. There were few interruptions. Sometimes he took up his own violin to illustrate a point of, say, vibrato or glissando; very, very rarely would he give me a dissertation on violin theory, for the circumstances of both our lives short-circuited his clumsy lectures of speech... He rammed himself: When I came to study with him, I played more or less as a bird sings, instinctively, uncalculatingly, unthinking, and thus neither he nor I gave much thought to theory.

What I received from him — by compelling example, not by word — was the note transformed into vital message, the phrase given shape and meaning, the structure of music made vivid. I was ready to receive it. Music was hardly dead



Courtesy of The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York

'Green Violinist' Oil on canvas by Marc Chagall

ingly. It was the expressive side of his temperament which most fired me, to the neglect of his discipline, and once in a while he would call my too passionate playing to account.

Music is given us with our existence. An infant cries or growls or talks with his own voice and goes one step beyond to sing. Above other arts, music can be possessed without being; as expression largely of the subconscious, it has its direct routes from whatever is in our guts, minds and spirits, without need of a detour through the classroom. That direct route I knew, thank God. I learned to love music before I learned to say so; I was given the raw material, when I could scarcely read or write; I early felt the wonder of taking up a violin and making it speak, communicate with others, express the thoughts and feelings of great composers. No doubt I had great aptitude which enabled me to excel my teachers in specific performance, but his phenomenon is generally accounted more mysterious than it is. Violin in hand, a talented youngster with music in his heart, an inspiring master, and the capacity to play by "feeling" and intuition can hurdle obstacles apparently insuperable to the adult mind, which would erect barriers of qualification to be surmounted before one wins the right to self-expression. Without qualifications, background or experience, without knowing adolescent yearning, excitement and disappointment, I could at the age of seven or eight play the *Symphonie Espagnole* almost as well as anyone and better than most. Where I was supremely blessed was in having great musicians to inspire me. Too many young people are ruined by bad teaching. It was not my fate to have had teaching, or any teaching at all, in the literal sense of the word. Had I been put to study under first-class "teacher," a Carl Flesch or a Doinis, the experience might well have proved mutually discouraging — to him for my playing adequately without his training, and me for his system's depriving me of music. My teachers, however, were first and foremost superb violinists, so that I knew from the beginning the sound and feel of a phrase or a performance, drinking in example by intuition, by recognition, without troubling to analyze meaning and mechanics...

Enesco's insight was the fruit of time, and time was precisely what I did not have on my own account. It is one thing to play one's small repertoire beautifully, another to have lived long enough to understand Mozart or play through all Beethoven's quartets or simply begin to know something of the world. My devoted, careful parents saw to it that I wasn't confined to what I could easily do; they saved me from musical idiocy, if the expression may be allowed, giving me books, languages, the countryside, family life, and much besides; but there is no such thing as an instant biography. Maturity, in music and in life, has to be earned by living. Having started at the top, after a fashion and in one respect only, I had to construct my maturity from an unusual angle.

It was as if one were suspended from a balloon at the fifth floor without any scaffolding of patience to shore up against the balloon's deflation. Projected up to Beethoven, I knew that a violin had been in some way grasped, or at least perceived, before the intervening spaces had been filled — spaces to be filled by contact with life as much as, or more than, by contact with music. The difficulty was to let down threads from my balloon and surreptitiously build from the bottom up without ever living down there. Lessons had to be learned in later life which in the ordinary course of events children learn at school, at play, in the streets and among the crowd: that competition exists, for power, for leadership, for the satisfaction of greed, for an object, a person. There was no competition in my youth, nor any suggestion that one might wilfully harm one's neighbor in the cause of self-advertisement. For one thing, my gift spared me: as soon as I could play professionally, support, engagements, fees, fall to me without my striving. For another, the people I knew — by great good fortune, I believe, as well as by my parents' acquisitive selection — were all of a remarkable goodness. And thirdly, family principles built an ideal world about my sisters and me. True, it would prove hard and painful to reconcile the fluidity of actual life with the crystallized perfection of the standards which governed childhood; true, too, I probably lost something of resilience, alertness, color, and fascination in the static security of my upbringing. But I am not sorry to have missed the rough and tumble of unprotected childhood. Even if I was unprepared to find life less than perfect, it was wonderful to have had so early a conception of the idea.

After many years of building to meet my balloon, I think there are now few dangerous crevices left in the construction, although, as there is much I have not experienced, my completeness is perhaps not for me to judge.

Yehudi Menuhin

From "Unfinished Journey," © 1977, Alfred A. Knopf

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, October 10, 1977

What is music?

The Monitor's religious article

Remove the labels

Many of us do not realize when we label ourselves, our family, our friends, and our fellow workers with certain traits and characteristics. These often become a fixed part of our thought and govern our conduct toward others, along with limiting our own progress.

Most of these traits tend to be negative. And they are generally mental labels, because we would not say aloud to these people the unpleasant things we think of them. But none of these traits or characteristics are true, because they do not describe the real man, the spiritual man erected by God and perfect.

Man is made in the Image and Likeness of God; therefore, he is spiritual and perfect. This perfect man is the man Christ Jesus in those who came to him for healing. His clear concept of man eliminated the evil that claimed to be a part of men and brought healing. The same method is at work today, setting the power of God to work in human consciousness.

Do we think of someone as an invalid? Man is upright and free. Do we think of someone as old and feeble? God's man is forever new and eternal. Do we see someone who has character traits we don't like, or are we seeing his real being as a perfect idea of God, divine Mind? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error, and this truth removes property whatever is offensive."

We are labeled from the time we appear on the human scene, measured by comparison with others. A baby is "slow" to walk, to have teeth to talk. What about giving him his rightful freedom to grow in his own natural way? No two people are alike. No two progress at the same rate. So encouragement and gratitude for every step are needed by all of us.

If our mental picture is blurred by false racial, national, family, or individual outlines, we need to look beyond the material picture and perceive the child of God. We deprive ourselves of the joy of knowing what is true of our brother man when we see him from a limited, material viewpoint.

What of one who appears to us to be a sinner, evil, unworthy of our love and respect? Remove the label and look for the child of God. Christ Jesus rebuked the self-righteous Simon, who saw the woman washing the feet of Jesus only as a sinner and could not recognize the sincerity of her repentance and her adoration for the Christ. Jesus said to her, "Thy sins are forgiven." The Master never

"I

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Patience

Paper has patience.
Listens to silence
And speech.
Remembers the growth
Of the tree:
The roots,
The seeds,
The forest.

The rings
Time made.

Speak to it.
Write on it.
Tear it.

Still the thought
Remains in memory.

Ryah Tumarkin Goodman

BIBLE VERSE

O sing unto the Lord a new song;
sing unto the Lord, all the earth!

Psalm 96:1

Voices

Listening
may say more

In saying
nothing

than speaking

in many words

that fail to reach

the place

of centering

Elizabeth Seeger Lamb

Richard L. Strout

OPINION AND...

Illegal population growth

Washington

Communist China takes the threat of excessive population so seriously that it subjects couples in Shanghai to outragous personal inspection and social control.

The United States takes the threat of excessive population so lightly that it has not yet effectively blocked the continuing entrance of perhaps a million illegal immigrants a year.

According to a team of U.S. population experts just out of Communist China the city of Shanghai, with 10 million people, has achieved an extraordinary cut in birthrate to about 6 per 1,000, roughly equivalent to its death rate, or "one of the fastest and most extreme drops in crude birthrate ever recorded," says Stanford University researcher Judith Banister.

Meanwhile in the United States, which has voluntarily lowered its own birthrate by democratic consent to one of the lowest levels in the world, the flood of "illegals" is continuing. The Ford administration issued a repart on illegal immigration by a committee under Attorney

General Edward H. Levi in December, 1976. It found the border patrol inadequate to stop the flood of Mexican illegals; said that "most estimates" of illegal entries "run to several million yearly," and it reached the surprising conclusion, that "if both fertility and illegal immigration continue at current levels, all growth in the U.S. will derive from immigration by the year 2005." Even today legal immigrants account for 30 percent of U.S. population growth.

"An estimate of 1 million persons per year," the Levi report said, "the U.S. population increase of 1.2 million persons in 1975 is, in effect, doubled as a result of illegal immigration."

It is an odd situation where China, the most teeming nation (900 million) applies social and economic pressures to cut its growth rate, while the richest nation, the United States, casually leaves its growth to the process of immigration, largely illegals.

The Washington Post's correspondent in Hong Kong, Jay Mathews, reports on what the American research team found in Shanghai. Dramatic reduction in births has been accomplished by a degree of regimental social and political pressure intolerable for a democracy. Each office, factory, and commune keeps records, it appears, on number of children born; the marriage age is delayed; family planning committees set growth quotas and apply stern measure to parents who presume to have more than two children.

Planet Earth now has about 4 billion people. So hardly is income distributed that about a billion of these live in poverty and perhaps half that number in what World Bank president Robert McNamara calls "absolute poverty."

The world's peak rate of growth was 2 percent in 1965. It is apparently now declining. But each year a population greater than Great Britain is added to the total.

Formerly the United States shipped surplus grains to hungry nations at concessionary prices. Was this wise? Werner Fornos, director

of the Population Information Program at George Washington University, argues that the "Food for Peace" program enabled India, Pakistan, and other hungry lands to delay self-help programs to curb population and raise more crops.

A committee of the World Bank recommends that developing countries should be made "more aware of the penalties they pay for higher fertility."

Mexico with 62.3 million people has one of the highest birthrates in the world (3.2 percent) higher than India's. Mexico City will be the biggest city on earth in 20 years at present rates and Mexico will have more people than the U.S. in 2020. Mexico can't feed its people, there is chronic unemployment of about 30 percent, and the nation is heavily mortgaged to foreign banks. Policing U.S. immigration quotas would increase social tension in Mexico. But is this an adequate reason for not enforcing American law?

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

President Carter and the Middle East

The joint statement which the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union issued Oct. 1 on the subject of the Middle East presents the most important move in foreign policy which President Carter has yet made.

It is not to be forgotten that at the height of the 1973 war in the Middle East the Soviets prepared an airborne division as Israeli troops broke across the Suez Canal and almost encircled an entire Egyptian Army Corps. The American response was a worldwide alert of American military forces.

Another war in the Middle East is not only likely, but almost inevitable if there is no settlement at least tentatively in sight by the end of this year. Time is running out for such a settlement. The governments in both Egypt and Syria are in trouble. Both would probably fall and be replaced by Arab extremists unless there is progress toward settlement.

It is the most important yet made by Mr. Carter because it is aimed at reaching a settlement of the only situation in the world today which is so unsettled and which so involves the interests of both the superpowers that it could, if resolved, lead to a dangerous and perhaps fatal confrontation between the superpowers.

There are other difficult situations in the world where Soviet and American interests are involved. Southern Africa is one of them. But there is nothing foreseeable in Rhodesia or South Africa which could conceivably involve Soviet American troops facing each other. The Soviet Union could do just that. The Soviets would undoubtedly intervene if, for example, Israeli troops were on the verge of taking Damascus or Cairo. American troops

would certainly intervene if Soviet troops seemed likely to obtain control of the major sources of Arabian oil.

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Carter little choice. He could not allow the annexation policy to proceed any further without intervening. To stand aside and do nothing would be to betray the promises made by three presidents over several years to the Arabs. It would wash out the basis for the present understanding between Washington and the Arab capitals that, given time, Washington would obtain a restoration of the Arabs of their lost territories.

Mr. Carter intervened with the utmost reluctance. Only two years ago President Gerald Ford and his Secretary of State Henry Kissinger decided that it was necessary to use American leverage on Israel. They delayed the delivery of some American weapons to Israel. The Israeli lobby in Washington obtained the signatures of 76 senators to a letter enjoining the President to "be responsive to Israel's urgent military and economic needs." The Israeli lobby got what they wanted.

Mr. Carter has picked up the challenge which Prime Minister Begin offered by his annexation policy. The question is posed whether the state of Israel can control more votes in the Senate of the United States than can the President of the United States. The Israeli lobby is the most powerful possessed by any foreign government in Washington, even. Mr. Carter cannot be sure that he actually can

swing more votes in the Senate than can Mr. Regan.

Mr. Carter and the State Department tried to head off this test of strength with Israel. They warned repeatedly that Israeli settlements in the West Bank area are regarded by the United States as "illegal" and as damaging to the cause of peace. Mr. Carter is having trouble with Congress over his energy bill and over the Panama Canal Treaty. These may prove to be mild battles compared to the one he must have over the use of American leverage on Israel to cause it to do what must be done if the next war in the Middle East is to be avoided.

The inevitable intensity of the political battle in Washington measures the importance which the President attaches to the abandonment by Israel of the annexation policy. No president would dream of challenging the Israeli lobby unless he felt that he had no choice.

Any reader who wants more detail on what has been said above should read the article by George Ball, former Undersecretary of State, which appeared in the April, 1977, issue of Foreign Affairs under the title "How to Save Israel in Spite of Herself." Mr. Carter is embarked on precisely the policy which Mr. Ball outlined in that article. No one can foresee how far Mr. Carter will be able to go with it.

On the limits of being tolerant

Melvin Maddocks

Two students are sitting at a library table, books face down, taking their break by indulging in a common form of collegiate recreation: self-analysis.

"I'm tolerant," says the earnest-looking one. "I'm as tolerant as anyone I know. It's just that I'm beginning to realize I'm tolerant without being very generous."

Both laughed. The paradox is worth it. But the laugh is short and ends with a little grimace edging the mouth of the speaker.

The two have hit upon a bitter irony of life today. What is this official virtue on the lips, this emptiness of the heart?

Tolerance — it fairly oozes out our pores. We tolerate, indeed we "empathize with" other customs, other mores as if we were anthropologists by profession. No sexual deviation, it seems, is beyond our natural response. The eating tastes of vegetarians and cannibals are equally within our range. Give us a racial confrontation, and like two teams of lawyers, we will present the case for both sides, indifferently appreciating equal rights while grasping the predicament of the ethnics.

Is nothing beyond our tolerance? We have our trouble with child pornographers. But does anybody doubt that an apologist will arise sooner or later and, in an extremely off-handed, explain-all?

Gerry Cox fails of trying to shock one of his Harvard

Divinity School students, a paragon of tolerance, by asking her if there was nothing she could condemn. How about matricide? The anti-moralist calmly considered his desperate Greek-tragedy challenge: "I'd have to know the circumstances," she answered.

We have asped, all those spiky "Thou shalt nots" and floated off into a universe of "If all depends." And a lot of us find this cause for self-congratulation. Have we not, we inquire proudly, given up the harsh narrowness of prohibitive moralizing for the Golden Rule of living acceptance?

But that, as the two students in the library so wryly recognized, is the rub. Our systematic tolerance — our sincere but willful attempt to assume a "proper" attitude — seems to defeat the very quality it aspired to:

Nobody can take a quantitative measurement of generosity or document its comparative absence or presence. But who can fail to notice the rancor, the smallness-of-heart that often seems to coexist with and mock our tolerance? We have no-fault divorce, and yet seldom has the war-between-the-sexes been more accusatory. Our

bumper stickers proclaim love-love-love toward every living creature from registered nurses to the vanishing whale, and yet we drive our cars with ruthlesslessness that treats other motorists as avowed enemies. In the important and the trivial ways of life we seem to lack some essential patience on which all other virtues must depend. And so we have this terrible tendency to be intolerant to everybody and generous to nobody.

As a word, generosity has the same root meaning as nobility. Originally, that is, it meant behaving like an aristocrat. But then, originally aristocratic meant rule by the best. In a mere footnote to "Poldels: The ideals of Greek Culture", the classical scholar Werner Jaeger wrote an inspired mini-essay, suggesting that the supreme achievement of the Greeks was to take the concept of nobility, of generosity, and transform it from an accident of birth to an ideal of aristocracy of the spirit — a dream of "the perfection of man," all men.

If he is right, generosity is the moral equivalent of heroism, making all those who are capable of it truly aristocratic. We are always being told this is not the age for heroism. But the only alternative to heroism, and the hallmark of generosity, is the little laugh over the library table — the awful savoring of erezas and second-class feelings. Like, marriage without affection, tolerance without generosity is one thing we cannot tolerate.

Then the curtain falls on the Steve Biko affair — the most acme in the unfolding drama of South Africa — the basic problem remains. Above the outcries of passion, threats of foreign sanctions, and calls to tighten the longer (wager in a circle) looms one central question: What is the future shape of South Africa?

It most certainly will not be "one man, one vote," as the Carter administration has publicly proposed and Americans have generally assumed. Vice-President Mondale's incoherent approach last May met with cold stares from Prime Minister Vorster in Vlakko and universal repudiation in Johannesburg.

The American ideal of true democracy is very anywhere in the world, practically non-existent in Africa, and probably not applicable

elsewhere for South Africa. One man, one vote gives unmistakable yet vast disparities in education, wealth, and values between the country's blacks and whites. Unlike reforms arising from the U.S. civil rights movement, which extended minority participation in an established system, a full black vote in South Af-

rica would invariably lead to a raw governmental system.

For this reason, no South African white — regardless of how reformist or antizovernment — now supports this scheme. British speakers fear a replay of the loss of freedom and prosperity throughout black-ruled Africa. Africans also tremble at risking their precious vote with its distinct religion, policies, language, and culture. They stand before their God as the chosen guardians of an inspired Calvinist tradition.

The Vice-President's raising of the moral banner lowered the reformers' hopes. His high-pitched crusade forced the lively South African opposition into disastrous alliance with Vorster against the Mondale proposals. The long-suffering reformers lamented the loss of a golden opportunity to chip away at apartheid. Reactionaries cheered the white's newfound unity and have used the administration's stance to condemn "outside interference" and resist all meaningful change.

White does, at least partially, come from the barrel of a gun, and the whites monopolize the guns. Even without nuclear weapons (their development probably postponed but not completely eliminated), South Africa could handle any conceivable attack, conventional or guerrilla. Tanzanian President Nyerere said last summer, "No combination of African countries can really be a military threat to South Africa."

South Africa's future lies somewhere between the extremes, in plans congenial with past practices and current realities. Change in the country must be both feasible, masking acceptable to large segments of blacks and whites, and just, providing human dignity. The two themes of African nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism must exist side by side, if not together.

Three possibilities now being mentioned may fit the bill:

- A federation or confederation providing greater control over their own lives was recently proposed by an Afrikaner Cabinet officer. This had been long championed by white opposition parties and black leaders like Zulu Chief Buthelezi.
- A limited franchise would extend political participation by making blacks eligible to vote on the basis of education or economics. Whites would retain their vote and, for the immediate future, their domination. Nonetheless, power-sharing would begin, blatant racism end, and some incentive exist for black advancement, all while preserving stability.

The recent full-page advertisement in your paper by the Arab Information Center requires a speech by Menachem Begin, head of the Herut Party, where, speaking at its convention in Tel Aviv before 1,400 people, he reportedly said, "This day is fast approaching when the people of Fabotusky (early founder of the militant Revisionist Party, sponsoring the underground Irgun) would present themselves to the president of the (Israel) state to form a new government in cooperation with other forces to replace the Mapai (Ben-Gurion's socialist) regime.... If the disciples of Jabotinsky come to power," Begin continued, "they would assert Israel's right to its entire territory, on the basis of the land now occupied, and to settle without the knowledge, approval, or consent of the guild."

3. Recognized the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and national independence, and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and

4. Called for the elimination of all forms of religious, ethnic, national, and sexual discrimination in all Middle East states.

Henry Di Suvero, President of the National Lawyers Guild

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Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02113.

Eight years after the new Israel had been in

Romania remembers

By Eric Bourne

Romania is this year marking the centenary of its first precarious independence.

The March earthquake precluded lavishly planned celebrations. But party, politicians and academics have been having a field day with history — and the similarities between the experiences of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and of World War II after.

The picture is of a Romania reluctant in both instances to be involved but, by force of circumstance, finding no other option and, on each occasion being largely ignored in subsequent peacemaking.

The World War II instance, at least, is a little contrived. But the 19th-century struggle toward national identity is recalled in the context now of a communist Romania (in a coalition with the Soviet Union) and a neighboring Yugoslavia) nonaligned and neutral.

A flurry of virtually nationalist and patriotic articles in party newspapers and specialist media has dug into archives which blandly conveys — without polemics — that a century ago Romanian-Russian collaboration was as uneasy as often the Soviet tie was through the 1960s.

graphically too distant from the powers required to guarantee it.

Predictably, Soviet specialists — mindful of Russian interest, Czarist or Soviet — have closely followed this discussion. Romania's liberation and independence, they write, came about through the efforts of the Comitato di difesa della patria (Committee of defense of the fatherland).

Other apologetics find their current echo — the argument over passage for Czarist troops, the convention on Romania's integrity (completed after troops, in fact, had already entered). Romanian efforts to retain control of forces fighting the Germans and so on.

In recent years, Romania frequently sought modification of the command structure of the Warsaw Pact and refused all but token participation in its territory. It still evades full-blown "integration" for Comecon, the bloc economic organization so heavily weighted by

Russia and the USSR.

extolled, above all for the way in which (as

today's defense minister, General Ion Cozma, wrote, "The entire nation mobilized all its resources to support the front" — an emotive example for Romania's present concept of "all people's" nationwide defense of its independence.

Independence was proclaimed in 1877, but not altogether to Bucharest's satisfaction.

History seemed to Romanians to repeat itself in World War II when they switched to the victorious anti-Hitler coalition before the close was allowed only limited status at the 1946 peace table.

Today they are striving as never before to "institutionalize" the Romanian "nation-state," its continuity and its "vocation" for freedom and independence over several centuries.

It is against a contemporary background in which Romania still sees itself, like other small nations, pressed by big-power rivalries. It would be happy indeed to "get out from under" and to be left to itself to be (like neighboring Yugoslavia) nonaligned and neutral.

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's corre-

stition, the Jerusalem Post (Oct. 2, 1956) reported a speech by Menachem Begin, head of the Herut Party, where, speaking at its convention in Tel Aviv before 1,400 people, he reportedly said, "This day is fast approaching when the people of Fabotusky (early founder of the militant Revisionist Party, sponsoring the underground Irgun) would present themselves to the president of the (Israel) state to form a new government in cooperation with other forces to replace the Mapai (Ben-Gurion's socialist) regime.... If the disciples of Jabotinsky come to power," Begin continued, "they would assert Israel's right to its entire territory, on the basis of the land now occupied, and to settle without the knowledge, approval, or consent of the guild."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Carter as diplomat

President Carter's speech to the United Nations significantly reflected the current state and thrust of American foreign policy. It did not address primarily the concerns of the third world and issues of global economic interdependence — themes which Mr. Carter strongly highlighted at the outset of his administration. Rather did the President focus on those problems which have most preoccupied him in his first eight months in office: arms control and peace in the Middle East.

This is not a criticism. It is simply to suggest that, however dramatically different on image the new President has wished to project, he has been drawn by realities to face first precisely those overriding diplomatic problems that concerned his predecessors. As a "trilateralist," Mr. Carter would prefer to stress internal and big-power relationships, yet the latter still occupy center stage. And reasonably so — for unless the two superpowers come to some understanding about the root questions of war and peace, all other matters become irrelevant.

Similarly is the President forced by circumstances to seek a solution of the conflict in the Middle East. This too demands high priority. For if the dispute is permitted to go unresolved, it could impair the whole Western economic system and even draw the Soviet Union and the United States into nuclear confrontation — and again everything else becomes irrelevant.

To his credit, Mr. Carter has not shied from these mammoth challenges. He has received a fair amount of criticism for early awkward mistakes born of inexperience. He has failed, and with some justification, for conducting foreign policy in an ad hoc, slap-dash way, without an overall "strategy" or "grand design" or "conceptual framework." But, after some false starts, he has settled down to the day-to-day management of foreign policy — and the myriad complex, difficult pieces of which it is made up — with a bit more skill, subtlety and even innovation.

It is too soon to speak of diplomatic successes. But there are some positive signs of movement. Mr. Carter will probably get a SALT agreement. It looks as if he will achieve

the reenvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East. There may also be a comprehensive test-ban treaty and an agreement to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean in southern Africa. Some momentum can be seen toward a settlement in Rhodesia.

Perhaps most important of all, the President has sought to balance the public's perception of détenté. By recognizing the weaknesses as well as the strengths of the Soviet Union, the United States now conveys a more optimistic, positive sense of its possibilities for leadership. Mr. Carter's statement of willingness to reduce America's nuclear arms arsenal by as much as 50 percent if the Soviet Union would do the same is a bold initiative in this context.

Neverthless at the UN point not only to an underlying continuity of foreign policy, however. They indicate that Mr. Carter's chief foreign policy problem is in effect a domestic problem. The President does not have Congress squarely behind him on many crucial issues. Ratification of the Panama Canal treaties poses but one obstacle. There promises to be a tough uphill battle on the strategic arms agreement and on a Mideast peace settlement. At the moment the administration is stymied on such questions as Cyprus and foreign aid. The Congress, resolved to regain its authority after the "imperial presidency" of recent years, is posing what may become a formidable challenge to the President's constitutional charge to conduct foreign policy.

Outcome of this tug-of-war will determine in the end how much the Carter administration can accomplish abroad. But, in terms of the substance of foreign policy, the President deserves encouragement. On many important issues — human rights, arms sales, nuclear proliferation — he has had to moderate his high expectations. He is still not dealing imaginatively with third-world problems. But he is approaching problems with a pragmatic sense of what is possible and allowing a capacity to learn and grow. Foreign, including Soviet, officials who confer with him appear impressed with his intellectual grasp. After less than a year in office, this is a creditable start.

Belgrade opportunity

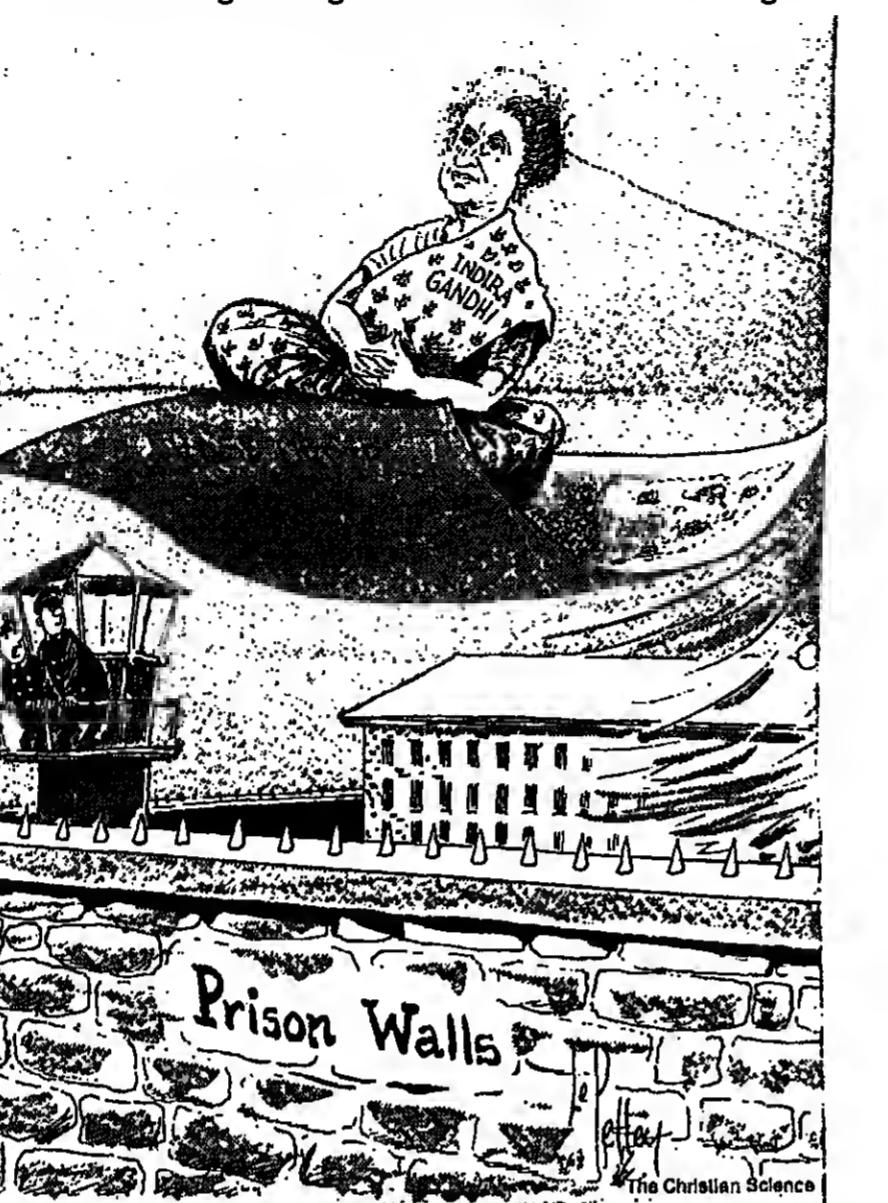
If it is to be meaningful, the 85-nation conference on East-West détente meeting in Belgrade will have to avoid heated polemics. This will not be easy. Both the Western and the Soviet-bloc nations feel they have reason to uphold each other for failure to live up to the 1975 Helsinki declaration. Hence it is encouraging to hear that Moscow and Washington will seek to avoid an angry confrontation over the sensitive issue of human rights.

Arthur Goldberg, chief U.S. delegate to the meeting, indicates that the United States will seek a full review of all the main provisions of the Helsinki accords. But he prudently cautions that one cannot expect dramatic changes overnight. The struggle for human rights is necessarily a slow process. A reasonable strategy for the West, therefore, is to keep up the pressures on the Soviets and their clients where progress is feasible but to stop short of backing them into positions where they feel threatened.

Certainly a nonpolemic tone will in the long run exert a greater influence on Moscow than a confrontational strategy. It should not be forgotten that the West's whole purpose in roundly accepting the Soviet-promoted conference on European security and cooperation two years ago was to help create the conditions that would give Eastern Europe a little more breathing space. That has happened and to a greater extent than could have been foreseen. And it is likely that the East Europeans — Poles, Hungarians, and others — see the Belgrade conference as an opportunity to enhance their freedom of maneuver, even more. This will be possible if the Western nations are willing to throw the spotlight of criticism on themselves as well.

Let it be remembered too that many in the

Monday, October 10
"There she goes again. It's some kind of magic!"



Due process for Mrs. Gandhi

The brief detention of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi may have been part of India's version of post-Watergate morality. Certainly it is important for the present government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai to demonstrate that it will pursue allegations of official corruption wherever they lead — in contrast with Indira's past reputation for too much tolerance of such corruption.

But inevitably the arrest of Mrs. Gandhi, an increasingly outspoken critic of her successor, invited political interpretation. And she has been making the most of it. She said that, whatever the charges, her arrest was political. Crowd of shouting supporters — sometimes battling with the police — indicated how easily she could be turned into a martyr. Indian political history is full of figures who have worn political imprisonment as a badge of honor.

A government spokesman said the by Mrs. Gandhi's government during emergency declared by her would have judicial trial along the extraordinary lines ofberg. Any such wrongs should not be. The emergency period should be thoroughly investigated by the commission set up purpose:

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A-bomb with a message

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It is hardly surprising that U.S. scientists

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Arthur Goldberg, chief U.S. delegate to the meeting, indicates that the United States will seek a full review of all the main provisions of the Helsinki accords. But he prudently cautions that one cannot expect dramatic changes overnight. The struggle for human rights is necessarily a slow process. A reasonable strategy for the West, therefore, is to keep up the pressure on the Soviets and their clients where progress is feasible but to stop short of packing them into positions where they feel threatened.

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Let it be remembered, too, that much in the

West thought the Helsinki conference would lead to a strong Soviet grip on Western Europe. Some alarmists suggested it would undermine European unity. This has not happened. Indeed, if anything, the Helsinki agreement has backfired on the Russians, forcing them to deal publicly with the issue of human rights. Through increased exchanges and joint ventures in the economic and scientific spheres, meanwhile, the West European nations have built up an impressive web of relations with Eastern Europe, which give both sides a vested interest in stability and cooperation.

In short, the current of influence has flowed largely from West to East, not the other way around.

This does not mean there should not be a forthright review of the Soviet bloc's record on human rights. Some definite progress can be recorded — on Jewish emigration, reunification of families, eased conditions for Western journalists. But, needless to say, there is a mighty long way to go. The very nature of the Soviet system and Marxist ideology defies the notion of political rights. The Kremlin's current crackdown on dissidents shows how determined it is to put down the campaign for civil liberties.

Although the West cannot hope to hold the Russians to a pace of rapid liberalization; however, it can continue to press them publicly to live up to the Helsinki accords, especially in areas where no loss of face or pride is involved. Through such a judicious approach, the Belgrade conference could prove to be a constructive waymark rather than an exercise in rhetoric.

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It is hardly reassuring that U.S. scientists found it difficult to make the bomb from reactor-grade plutonium, which is impure and dangerously radioactive, requiring expensive and sophisticated equipment for handling.

Formerly Great Britain's Foreign Secretary George Brown
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